The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2605. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in Defence of the Republican Party.

The House has an Access of Sound Sense.

Less Speaking and More Voting Hereafter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Senator WILSON, to-day, entered a defence for the Republican Party, against the indictments from Senators DOUGLAS and TOOMBS, and then carried the war into Africa and charged high crimes and misdemeanors upon the Democracy. He was followed in spirited addresses by Senators CLINGMAN and DAVIS, when the Senate adjourned without an Executive Session.

The House is recovering its sanity. After able and conservative speeches from Messrs. BOTELER and KEITT, Mr. ETHERIDGE made some humorous remarks, and concluded by proposing that for the next two weeks the House vote without speaking. This was so modified that the House agreed, by common consent, to have at least three ballots each day—the speaking clause being left unsettled. Some now express a hope that an election may be effected, as all the American Party but Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, agree to vote for Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, who will be put in nomination to-morrow by Mr. GILMER, who withdraws. The Republicans will continue to adhere to Mr. SHERMAN.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. A. C. MYERS and Surgeon E. H. ABADIE, will convene in New-Orleans immediately, to report upon the disposition to be made of certain unserviceable property belonging to the Subsistence Department, to be submitted for their inspection by Capt. C. L. KILBURN.

A detachment of mounted riflemen, under Lieut. TRACEY, is ordered to Fort Craig, and a detachment under Lieut. JACKSON to Fort Stanton. Lieut. WAGNER, of the Topographical Engineers, is assigned to duty at the Head-quarters Department in New-Mexico. Capt. W. K. VAN BOKKELEN, Assistant-Quartermaster, was to have appeared before the Court of Inquiry in New-Mexico last month. In consequence of the scarcity of corn in New-Mexico the rations for horses and mules have been reduced. Company K of the Mounted Riflemen has been ordered from Fort Union, on account of the scarcity and high price of forage, and takes post at Fort Bliss.

Dispatches received here indicate that the Reform Bill will be ignored by both parties in England. Quite a serious break has occurred in the Cabinet between PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the Isthmus Canal Question. The latter official has addressed a tart note to our Government in reply to our demand for redress in the case of the *Rufus Soule*. Secretary CASS, I understand, is preparing a rejoinder equally spicy.

M. MERCIER, the new French Minister, has taken the residence in Georgetown lately occupied by Count SARTIGES.

Madame BODISCO attended the President's levee last evening, in her Court dress, valued at $50,000. The masses stared. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Dead letters, instead of being returned here within six months, as heretofore, are now returned within half that period of time, thus proportionally facilitating the restoration of valuables to their owners, as well as preventing the inconvenient accumulation of such letters at the various post-offices. This new arrangement works well. The Postmaster-General suggests an alteration in the law, to return them within a still shorter space of time.

The official documents submitted to the Senate on the call of Mr. SUMNER embrace the correspondence of our Minister to Rome with the Papal Government, concerning the outrage on the family of Mr. PERKINS and Mrs. DOANE, at Perugia, and show the final settlement of that affair by Cardinal ANTONELLI.

No formal proposition has been made by Spain for the settlement of our claims against her, but her disposition, as recently expressed, is considered highly favorable to that result.

Our Government has received no dispatches from England for the last two weeks, in relation to the San Juan difficulty, which, it is agreed on all sides, will soon approach a settlement.

On the vote to-day for Speaker, Mr. SHERMAN was supported by his friends, as formerly, in a solid column. All the votes cast for Mr. BOCOCK were from the Democratic side. The Southern opposition, with the exception of Messrs. DAVIS of Maryland, ETHERIDGE and BOTELER, voted for Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, together with Messrs. CLARK of Maine, DEJARNETTE, KEITT, PRYOR, SMITH of Virginia, and TAYLOR, Democrats. Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, received six votes, and twenty-seven votes were divided among twelve other gentlemen.

Information has been received here, that a resolution was introduced into the Senate of Mississippi on the 18th inst., to send a Commissioner to the Legislature of Virginia, in view of the impending danger to the South.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) presented the proceedings of the Union Meeting in New-York, and read a letter from the Secretary of the meeting, stating that the citizens of that City are true to the Constitution and the Union, and wish the fact known. Mr. LANE expressed the pleasure it gave him to present these resolutions, though he might not agree with every word therein contained. He hoped these meetings were indicative of a sound sentiment at the North, and that they would continue to be held. He moved that the resolutions be read.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected to their reception, on the ground that the Senate had heretofore refused to receive a mere record and expression of opinion which required no action at the hands of this body. He made the objection in no feeling of unkindness. He was as much gratified as any one at the expression of patriotic sentiments.

Mr. LANE said if it was not in order to receive the resolution, he hoped they would be incorporated in the remarks he had made.

Mr. HALE suggested that the subject be laid over till to-morrow. If the practice of the Senate had not been what he had supposed he would withdraw all objection.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought it could not properly go on the files of the Senate.

Mr. LANE withdrew the paper.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a memorial for the payment of the mileage of DAVID C BRODERICK. Referred.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a resolution to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute with the name of the Vice-President. Adopted.

Mr. BROWN's resolutions that the Territories are the common property of all the States came up, and Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) spoke.

Mr. WILSON commenced by referring to the fact that when this Republic entered upon its existence it proclaimed to the world the equality of man. Now, in its eighty-fourth year it presented the humiliating spectacle of a nation distracted by discussions growing out of the bondage of four millions of men. Everywhere in the United States an irrepressible conflict was now going on on this question. In fifteen States of the Union the privileged class of slaveholders ruled, abrogating in support of its interests, the inborn, inbred and constitutional right of freedom of speech and freedom of the Press. The Federal Government in nearly all its departments was under the control of the same power. The speaker then went into a history of African Slavery in this country and in England, from the time of its introduction to the present, and quoted the opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and many other illustrious men, to show that at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution they had held that slavery was a moral, social and political evil, and that they desired and anticipated its extinguishment. The first Government was composed of Anti-Slavery men, and all the principal appointees of the Administration of WASHINGTON entertained the same opinions. He contrasted that state of public opinion with that existing at the present day. The mails daily brought intelligence of the lawless deeds of brutal mobs; of indignities perpetrated on freemen guilty of no crime, unless it was a crime to cling to the opinions of the fathers of the Republic. The Post-office Department in half of the States was at the mercy of fanatical Pro-Slavery postmasters. Families were banished; free negroes were offered the alternative of banishment or Slavery. In no country of Christendom were free men subjected to such insults and indignities as in the slaveholding States of this Democratic Republic. Southern statesmen admitted that the opinions of Southern men had undergone a revolution, and this change had affected the policy of the Federal Government. The power of the slave-holding class was obtained through the instrumentality of the Democratic Party, which was forced to carry the flag and bear the burdens of the privileged class. He recounted the history of events from the close of the Mexican war to the present time, to show that the Democratic Party had been compelled to act always in the interests of the slave Power. The Slavery propaganda desired Cuba and Mexico in order to extend Slavery, and it was to arrest this aggressive policy and to restore the Government to the policy of its founders, that the Republican Party was organized. They believed that Slavery was local and sectional; that Congress or the people of the Territories could prohibit Slavery. On these points he had joined issue with the Democratic Party which had been overthrown in nearly all the Free States.

Mr. WILSON pronounced the threats of Southern men to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of a Republican President as a "disunion farce," which had been played in 1856, and was to be repeated now. The Northern Democrats who were fatiguing the weary ear of the country with worn-out professions of love for the Union, dared not rebuke the disloyal threats of their leaders, and were willing to continue the destinies of the country in the hands of men who avowed their intention "to rule or ruin." He quoted from many of the members of the South—SLIDELL, TOMBS, MASON and others—to show that they had threatened a dissolution of the Union in the event of FREMONT's election. During the present session weeks had been expended with reference to the election next Fall. He referred to the remarks of Mr. CLAY, "that he hoped the first fruits of a collision might be reaped here," and interpreted them to mean that those who favored a dissolution of the Union did not intend to leave the Capitol, but were ready for a general collision—a bloody struggle in the halls of Congress. In reply to this threat, he had to say that Northern Senators would not be intimidated by it. They were here not to fight, but to legislate; but he would give the Senator from North Carolina notice that, should they be assaulted here with deadly intent, while in the discharge of their duties, those assaults will be repelled and retaliated by sons who will not dishonor fathers who fought at Bunker Hill and conquered at Saratoga. Though reluctant to enter upon such a struggle, they would not abandon it in dishonor. Mr. WILSON then referred to the disloyal speeches made at the other end of the Capitol and commented on the remarks of Messrs. PRYOR, CURRY, PUGH, MOORE, BOYCE and others, and the disunion sentiments uttered by Democratic Presses in different States of the Union. The American Democracy, led and controlled by Slavery propagandists, stood before the nation as the enemy of human progress. He recounted the wrongs it had perpetrated in Kansas and elsewhere, and closed by expressing the hope that the intelligent patriotism of the nation would rebuke the mad exhibition of folly and fanaticism which would shiver the Union into fragments, and proclaim in the language of JACKSON, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

During his speech Mr. WILSON read an extract from the speech delivered by Mr. IVERSON in Georgia, in which it was said that "the condition of the African slaves of the South was better than that of the white slaves of the North."

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) denied the correctness of the report. He did say that African Slavery improved the condition of the poor white man, but he did not say anything about "Northern white slaves."

Mr. WILSON was glad to hear the denial.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said Massachusetts for the last seventeen years had nullified the Fugitive Slave law. Men had to take oaths to support the Constitution, and the laws of that State require a man to perjure himself before he can hold office there. In 1850, Massachusetts had three times as many criminals as there were in the whole South, and this, he thought, was due to their legislation. Massachusetts orators always eulogize that State's actions in the Revolution. He read a paper to show that Mr. WILSON avowed Abolition sentiments. The services of no State had been exaggerated so much as those of Massachusetts. The other States were her equals. Suppose that innocent men had suffered at the South. No mobs ever got up to prevent men reclaiming their property.

Mr. DAVIS agreed with the Senator from North Carolina. He repeated that if men seized the Government with hostility to the South, she would redress the wrong with her strong right hand. She would never submit if driven into exile. The Senator from Massachusetts had no right to call them secessionists. The Republican Party seceded at the last election practically. He defended the South from the charge of violating compromises, and vindicated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the course of the Senator from Illinois—Mr. DOUGLAS. He quoted from the speech of Mr. WILSON, who said he owed much of his love of liberty by reading the *Liberator*. Then GARRISON was the teacher of the Senator, and GARRISON had avowed: "No union with slaveholders;" "The Constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell." But he believed there are in the Bay State enough Democrats to-day to drive back, hand to hand, these men. He argued that the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts was an encouragement to JOHN BROWN. It was the language of one who seeks to carry war into a neighboring State. He had respect for sincere fanatics, but the words, "slave power," in the Senator from Massachusetts speech in Faneuil Hall, shows that he wanted mere power and spoils. He asked what was meant by the aggression of the Slave power? Did the Senator mean to inflame prejudices? He would not be placed in a false position. He saw a dark veil hanging over the future. He would preserve the Union which our fathers established, but could not sacrifice his honor or consistency. The disunionists are those who sap the foundations of the Government. The South never sought to demolish it, and the history of the Government would show that fact. The Senator from Massachusetts should not arraign the South, especially South Carolina, while his own State nullified a constitutional law. He defended the legislation of New-Mexico as such as any honest man would give to his neighbor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, (American,) spoke in so low a tone that but few of his words reached the reporters' gallery. He was understood to deprecate the extremes of both parties. Even if an organization of the House is not now effected, he believed our rights will be guarded until the people have time to make another election, and send other representatives here in 1861, when appropriations would be made to pay our debts. Kentucky would never look to disunion as a remedy for political evils. She will be the last to go out of the Union.

Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) rose to a personal explanation, denying the truth of a dispatch in the New-York *Herald*, that he intended to propose the adoption of the plurality rule. Believing that the election of a Speaker under such a rule would be unconstitutional, he should never vote for or favor it in any way. He indicated that the resolution he intended to offer, from which had probably emanated the dispatch, proposed on successive ballots to drop the candidates receiving the lowest number of votes, until the contest is narrowed down to the two highest, which would necessarily result in an election by a majority.

Messrs. HATTON, of Tennessee, (American,) COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) and LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) severally made personal explanations.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said he wished to offer a resolution that the reporters of the New-York *Herald* be expelled from the galleries. No reason was given for this resolution. Mr. ASHMORE said he simply had the resolution read for information. If any one desired to discuss it, he would consent to let it lie over.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) rose to reply to some of the arguments of Mr. CORWIN, and to correct many of his historical misrepresentations. After interrogating him as to whether he correctly understood his opinions, Mr. KEITT said they were engaged in a great drama and not a farce. Were the Americans, patriotic, strong, honorable and loyal to the country, engaged in the farce? Were the Democratic Party, with their splendid achievements and illustrious memories, engaged in the farce? Were the Anti-Lecomptonites, who carry out what they believe to be correct principles and policy, engaged in the farce? Were those who fight on their own line, independent of party organizations, engaged in the farce? The very capitol was invaded when the barbarians entered Rome, and it is said that Senators were so dignified that they looked like statues. We are engaged in the great drama of standing face to face with the very existence of the Republic. The country is on trial for life. A struggle has arisen threatening to be fatal to the Government itself. The bill of indictment against the South is that Slavery is immoral, unjust, and a crime; and secondly, that this is a consolidated National Democracy. He conceded that the sentiments of the fathers of the Republic were Anti-Slavery, but what did they do? Fresh from the battle fields of the Revolution, they subordinated their sentiments and made a Pro-Slavery government. The Republicans say they carry out the policy of the founders of the government, but while they profess the sentiments, they cover up the acts of those men who made the Fugitive Slave law, and erected Territory after Territory with Slavery in them. JEFFERSON acquired Louisiana, but they did not restrict Slavery therein. As to Slavery being the creature of local law, as Mr. CORWIN and others maintained, it was established under the Old Testament, and recognized in the New. He maintained that this is a Federal Government. The Anti-Slavery sentiment against the South is pressing on the barriers of the Republic. She would resist those aggressions, and stand before the bar of history with no stain on her name, no blot on her escutcheon. His advice was to prepare for dissolution. If the exigency must come, she will be ready. If not, she will have adopted a wise precaution. He reviewed the history of the Republican Party, who condemn and stigmatize the Fugitive Slave law, and insist on the Wilmot Proviso, and that there shall be no more Slave States—who insist that Slavery shall be confined to its present area, that the institution may die by starvation and suffocation. But the South asks no protection from mortal man or power. She will protect herself with her own right hand. She would drive back the hordes of Northern minions who might advance against her. She will march on further and further South, and around her flag will be a civilization brighter than the sunbeams around the mountain spread. Her destiny will be fulfilled, and then "damned be he who first cries Hold, enough!"

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Am.) said he had no speech to make, but had sought the floor simply to make some suggestions which he trusted might serve, in some degree, to make plainer the path of duty before them. Sincerely desirous as he was for an organization, he did not stand here to-day to make any appeal to the prejudices, passions, or sectional pride of the members, and had no desire to engage in any pyrotechnic display of glittering generalities, which, however they might dazzle, were in his opinion illy calculated to bring them to a solution of the difficult question before them. At best these displays of eloquence were but like Summer lightnings, and while they might play around the head, could not touch the heart. He would not deal in unjust, ungenerous, or unnecessarily harsh denunciations of those upon the Republican side of the House, who claimed to be conservative, in the exercise of that which was their undoubted right though they widely differed in political sentiment from himself and his constituents. He recognized the fact that, coming together as the representatives of different and distant parts of this vast Confederacy, some from the rude hills of the North, some from the ever-blooming plains of the South, some from the broad Western prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean upon their brows, they represented interests, opinions and sentiments, as varied as the regions in which they lived. It was not to be expected, therefore, that there should be unanimity of opinion and concurrence of judgment and sentiment upon all questions; but it was expected, the country demanded and patriotism required, that they should remember in coming here that they have a country to serve, as well as a party to obey. What a spectacle had been presented to the country and the world for the last seven weeks, by those sent here to govern this great land. On the side of the House with which it was his pride and pleasure to act there were three organizations—the Democratic Party, the Southern Opposition Party, and the Anti-Lecompton Party; for the latter, though insignificant in number, was potent in influence, and must be recognized as a party. They knew, and the world knew, that it was only by a union of these three organizations that they could hope to beat down the Republican Party, to which they all, no doubt honestly, professed opposition. Combined together, they had a majority and the power in their own hands, and yet they had failed to carry out what they professed anxiously to desire. This was because they had allowed party prejudice and party pride to interfere with their patriotism. There would be no election resulting in the success of that side of the House, unless there was a cordial and a hearty union. They were all on the same glorious old ship which their fathers built and launched on the sea of national existence. Their fathers furnished a chart and sailing directions, and they had differed honestly among themselves as to the best way to sail the ship, and the meaning of the chart. They all agreed that the ship was originally built to be, under Providence, the life-boat of the world, and they had been, from time to time, saving the poor wretches who came to them upon rafts and planks from the wrecks of the old world. Some of these had come swimming and crying for succor. They had saved them all, and given them a full share in their venture; but some had thought, and he among the number, that those who had been saved had shown too much disposition to interfere with the management of the ship, and had told these men that, though they were welcome on board, they could not be allowed to hold the tiller or handle the ropes until they have been on board long enough to tell one rope from another. While they had been discussing these things, the old ship had been drifting towards the breakers on a lee shore, and the storm had risen upon them. They could hear the shrieking of the storm-spirits, and see the gathering clouds which threatened to burst in desolation on them; and they saw at this critical moment that a band of mutineers had resolved to wrest the government of the ship from their hands; to dispossess them of their rights and of their property; to drive them into the hold and batten down the hatches over their heads. This had been going on while they were engaged in the struggle among themselves in regard to the best mode of sailing the ship. Was it right and just and reasonable in this crisis to let these paltry differences interfere with their united action against these mutineers, whom they all recognized as their enemies? He had no practical suggestion to offer, but he did protest against the continuation of this most unnecessary discussion. He had been disposed to keep silence for seven weary weeks, although the outrage perpetrated upon his immediate constituents, had furnished the inspiration of most of those who had spoken. He was present at that raid, and a witness to that most infamous outrage. He saw the blood of his friends shed by ruffians in the streets of Harper's Ferry, and yet he had forborne to speak upon the subject. Not the least of the considerations for his silence was that a distinguished Senator from his State (Mr. MASON) was engaged in the investigation of all the facts connected with that event, and would, in proper time, present them fully and fairly for the judgment of the country. He knew that when the heart feels most the tongue sometimes fails and falters. When he had heard gentlemen refer deridingly to that infamous outrage, he had with difficulty refrained from giving vent to his indignation, and his mind had gone back to that dark night when he wiped the cold death damp from the brow of a dying friend. He believed it would be shown by the investigation now in progress that this agitation of the Slave question was the true cause of the outrage, and he would say further that the Commonwealth of Virginia had come to the determination that this shall be the end of it, for she had buckled on her armor for defence, and all her borders were bristling with bayonets. Heretofore she had trusted to the ties of the consanguinity and the good faith of her sister States, but she had been recently taught to rely upon nothing but her own right arm, so long as this Republican organization continues. Why would the North persist in maintaining that organization? What good end could be accomplished? They had Kansas already, for, should it ever come in, it would be as a Free State. He knew there were some among the Republicans who were conservative. The distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Mr. CORWIN, claimed to be a leader, but few recognized him as such, or would approve of the sentiments he had avowed from day to day. His position reminded him of one of olden time, who in his sleep was bound hand and foot, and then led about at the will of his captors. He would appeal to him to burst those bonds and come out from the miasmic low ground of sectionalism and take the high ground of nationality, where the flag of the Union floats with all its stars. He had listened to the attempted explanation of the Republican candidate, Mr. SHERMAN, and from his soul he pitied him. It was with wonder and amazement that he saw a man of his many high and noble traits suffering himself to remain another hour in such a position; he signed the Helper book, it seemed, at solicitation of a friend, and upon the assurance that it would contain nothing objectionable, as it would be prepared under the direction of a Committee of the Republican Party. That Committee had put forth a book which he (Mr. S.) denounced as most objectionable and treasonable, and had thereby made him their victim, tool, and dupe—and yet he submits to it! He was told that if this menace was taken off all those who had thus been imposed upon would rise up and denounce the act. No man had yet stood up and defended that book. He would like to see the man who would do it, for then he would look upon a traitor. The gentleman from Ohio, notwithstanding his personal worth and private virtues, could never be elected Speaker of this House, because of his connection with that book, for it was well understood that a vote of the plurality rule would be only a sneaking vote for Mr. SHERMAN. He was one of those who signed the paper referred to the other day, and pledged himself to stand here day and night, and eat and drink here if necessary, before he would give his sanction to any vote upon the plurality resolution while he feared its adoption would result in the election of JOHN SHERMAN.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana—Suppose an appropriation bill was about to pass, which we were satisfied would be used by the Federal Administration for corrupt purposes, would you justify us as a minority in signing an agreement, and binding ourselves, each to the other, that we would by factious opposition prevent a vote upon it?

Mr. BOTELER said the gentleman was to meet his own responsibility before his constituents and he was to meet his, and when he went back to his constituents he could go with the full assurance that the position he had taken would be sustained and indorsed. But he went upon the presumption that he had a majority on his side, and that the other side was the minority and factionist side. They were sectionalists, for he saw no Southern man in their ranks and on their banner he recognized the escutcheon of not a single Southern State. He rose, however, for no discussion of this kind, but rather to hold out the olive branch. He appealed to conservative Republicans from Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, among whom he met for the first time in twenty years some of his college classmates, to abandon their sectional organization. He came here to act with them for the protection of American industry, but how could he act with those whom he found arrayed against him and his constituents? He was for the protection of the interests of every man in this country from the waters of the Aroostook to Mexico, whether he works in the mines, in mechanical pursuits, or is engaged in agriculture. He would have the farmer feel as he scatters his seed, that next to God who sends the sunshine and the rain, he has a friend in the Government. He was ready to stand side by side with the men of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, as his father did on the battle-fields of the Revolution, but he found them here rallying in a sectional party, and giving aid and comfort to the party whose leading idea was hostility to Slavery.

Mr. HALE, of Pennsylvania, asked what interest of Virginia the Pennsylvania members had infringed? Had not Pennsylvania acted like a sister State? Had she not surrendered the fugitives from Harper's Ferry who came within her borders? He defied the gentleman to show that Pennsylvania had ever failed to discharge her constitutional obligations.

Mr. BOTELER recognized the fact that the Governor of Pennsylvania did do his duty fully and fairly, and believed he was sustained by the people of Pennsylvania. He was grateful to the people of Pennsylvania, but believed they were misrepresented here. Pennsylvania members had infringed upon the interests of Virginia by voting for a sectional candidate. This JOHN BROWN raid took place after the election in Pennsylvania, and he believed the people of the whole North must now see what are the inevitable tendencies of Republicanism. They had been deluded by the assertions of the Republican leaders, that they would not interfere with Slavery in the States. Personally that was true, for not a leader among them, from FRED. DOUGLASS to SEWARD, would dare to come to the South to interfere. But from year to year they had beaten the drum of Abolition in the Pulpit and the Press, in season and out of season; teaching the rising generation that Slavery is a curse. Young COPPIC, who was executed at Charlestown wept at the sight of the happy groups of negro slaves in the streets, and said he had been taught to believe they were miserable, ill-used, and ready to clutch at any chance for freedom. Upon whose head was the blood of COPPIC? Not a man of that party except BROWN himself was over 30 years of age, and all had imbibed their fanaticism from the Anti-Slavery agitation of this generation. These politicians did not care for the negro, but had used this agitation as a mere political hobby to ride into power. When he saw here these Massachusetts Representatives, one of whom (Mr. ADAMS) represented an historic name, he was reminded of an incident in the history of his own county. He had a right to appeal to these Massachusetts men or to the people behind them to put down this sectional party, for Jefferson County, Virginia, was the first to send Southern troops to Massachusetts during the Revolutionary struggle. Not more than a rifle shot from his own residence was the rendezvous of those gallant men, at the base of a hill, where a beautiful spring wells up in the sunshine, and there, on the 10th of June, 1775, assembled that band of heroes, and their rallying cry was, "A bee line for Boston." Their own homes were safe, but a sister colony was in peril, and they marched to the rescue. Before they left their rendezvous they made a mutual pledge that all the survivors of the band should assemble on that spot fifty years from that day. It was his pleasure to be present at the reassemblage, when three old men, the survivors of that band, gathered on the spot and he heard the story of their march from their own lips. How they made their march of six hundred miles in thirty days. How they were met as they neared the point of destination. WASHINGTON himself met them and recognized the linsey-woolsey hunting-shirts of old Virginia. How he embraced their leader, his old companion in arms, Capt. STEVENSON, when he reported himself from the right bank of the Potomac. And how, as WASHINGTON shook hands silently with one and another, tears rolled down his cheeks. Was JOHN BROWN the best return the North could make for this heroic band? The very rock in the Potomac upon which LEEMAN was shot down was traversed by this band of patriots in crossing the river on their way to Boston. Now why should this nation be rent in pieces by this irrepressible conflict? Was it an irrepressible conflict? It would be the darkest day for this nation when this question was to be decided by the bloody arbitrament of arms. He hoped discussion would now cease, and that they would make an effort by a succession of ballots to organize the House, and go on from day to day until they should succeed, and enter upon the duties for which they were sent here.

Mr. ASHMORE, who said that the resolution he introduced this morning for expelling the reporters of the New-York *Herald* from the galleries, was based on the outrageous attack in that paper on members of this House. He presumed that every man had either seen or heard of it. He was free to say that it was the most infamous and libelous attack ever made on any man in any deliberative assembly, and in which every man must and will feel a personal interest. It called Mr. PRYOR a "filthy liar and libeler." Lest he should do injustice, he had obtained a certificate from the telegraphic operator, with the consent of the reporter, in which it was said that these words were not contained in the House report of Monday as prepared by the reporter for the Associated Press. Those interpolations have placed me in a very disagreeable position with members. Mr. ASHMORE said that that reporter had made a fair, candid and impartial report of the proceedings, but in it had been interpolated in one of the leading journals a most vile and infamous assault on the gentleman from Virginia, (PRYOR) such as he had never known to be made on any gentlemen in any quarter of the world. It became the duty of the House, however innocent the reporters may be, to expel them entirely, and not allow anything to go from them as authorized. If the House were organized he would introduce a resolution to have the reporters of such paper expelled, never again to be admitted so long as this building stands.

Mr. COLFAX said no member deprecated personalities more than he did, and no one had listened with more pain than himself to the attacks on both sides of the House. He asked the gentleman to begin the purgation at the proper place. The official organ of the Administration, the *Constitution*, had so far forgot its dignity as to stigmatize the Republicans as traitors, using language foul and loathsome, and saying they had been bought with a shilling. If the axe is to fall, let it fall on all libellers. He was a friend of freedom of the Press, and if gentlemen do not like the Press to strike back, they should themselves withhold the blow. The language of the *Herald* was not more offensive than the language of the *Constitution* against the Republicans.

Mr. ASHMORE did not see the applicability of the gentleman's remarks. Although the reporter is innocent, a fraud had been committed by interpolation in a fair and impartial report. If any such language were to be applied to him, he would hold the individual personally responsible.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania—Does the gentleman throw any blame on the reporter?

Mr. ASHMORE—No. My object is that the innocent may escape.

Mr. COLFAX—As the gentleman exempts the reporter, he, of course, blames the Editor. I do not justify any language in the nature of a personal attack.

Mr. ASHMORE—I hope I may not be understood as desiring to abridge the liberty of the Press. When it runs into fraud and licentiousness it ought to be checked. For the sake of our honor and dignity we ought to protect ourselves. He withdrew the resolution, as it could not be acted on in the present condition of the House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) proceeded to reply to Mr. BOTELER, and to answer what he considered reproaches for non-organization. He said that the Southern men were the Democratic Party, and that those acting with them were parasites.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) called him to order for using such language.

Much confusion prevailed during this part of the proceedings.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if he knew what language Mr. VALLANDIGHAM preferred he should use it. But if the language was offensive he would withdraw it, and say that those acting with the Southern men are satellites, revolving round them according to the law of gravitation. [Laughter.] After stating how unfair it was to ask the Republicans to disband, he said that Mr. BUCHANAN was a politician as well as a statesman, who thought the only way to aid the Democratic Party of the North was for the South to frighten them into the belief that if they ventured into the election the Union would be dissolved, and all their industrial and pecuniary interests sacrificed. He believed this whole programme was drawn up in the White House, and followed out, as he repeated, to aid the Democrats of the North by frightening old women and men in petticoats. When this programme is sufficiently used, a word from the White House will organize the House. We should, he said, stand by Mr. SHERMAN if the House do not organize till the crack of doom. [Cries of "Good" from the Republican side.] He proceeded to state the principles of the Republican Party. They are founded in the love of universal liberty and hostility to Slavery and oppression throughout the world. If they had the legal right and physical power, they would abolish all servitude and overthrow all despotism under the sun. But they claimed no such mission,—that belonged to the Father of men. They claimed no right to interfere with the institutions of foreign nations or the institutions of the sister States of this Republic. They could wish that Russia and Turkey would liberate their serfs and the South her slaves. But the laws of nations gave them no such power in the one case nor the Constitution in the other. He denied that there is any desire or intention on the part of the Republican Party to interfere with those institutions, and it is a stern, inflexible principle of the Republican Party that every law must be obeyed unless it becomes so intolerable as to justify rebellion. While there is liberty of speech there is no power which can prevent the utterance of these things whenever they may deem proper to do so. While they would not interfere with Slavery in the States, they do claim that the power to regulate and abolish Slavery in the territories exists in Congress and nowhere else. We are resolved to stand by these principles until they become triumphant, and we cheerfully submit them to the judgment of our fellow-countrymen and to the civilized nations of the earth, and to posterity.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked the gentleman if he held it expedient to exercise power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia? and would he apply it to arsenals, dockyards and coastwise commerce?

Mr. STEVENS replied—He could see no difference in the jurisdiction over the District of Columbia and the arsenals and dockyards. He was not prepared to say the same of coastwise commerce.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) thought Mr. STEVENS was not sufficiently explicit. He wished to know whether he (STEVENS) was in favor of the Fugitive Slave law as it exists, and if in favor of its repeal or modification, to what extent; also, if he was entirely opposed to the law of 1793 or the law of 1850, and whether he believed the power depends altogether on the sovereignty of the States or not.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if the gentleman would turn to the record he would find that he (STEVENS) voted in the negative on the law of 1850. As to its repeal or modification he was in favor of it. He thought the law of 1793 sufficient. He did not object to a fair law. He was for giving the South an opportunity to reclaim their slaves. He believed the law of 1850 unconstitutional, yet so long as the decision of the Supreme Court remains he would respect it.

Mr. CLEMENS said that Mr. STEVENS had in former years proposed as the policy of the Republican Party to surround the Slave States with a cordon of fire, so that like the scorpion it might sting itself to death. Did the gentleman make a remark of that kind?

Mr. STEVENS replied that if he did it was on the books. [Laughter.] [He was understood to say that somebody else made the remark.]

Mr. CLEMENS thought Mr. STEVENS had the genius to conceive it.

He addressed the gentleman from Pennsylvania some other question which was imperfectly heard, and to which Mr. STEVENS replied, "I don't know, not being a prophet." [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) wished to propound to Mr. STEPHENS a question of figures. He had understood that his colleague was once a schoolmaster.

Mr. STEVENS replied "Yes," and he was proud of it. He had several hopeful boys, of whom his colleague was not one. Ah! he said, with a smile and a significant nod of the head, I wish you had been one of my pupils. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE rejoined—You would have found me incorrigible.

Mr. STEVENS—I dare say so.

Mr. FLORENCE—My colleague speaks about the opinion of the White House. I ask a mathematical question: How is it possible, with even the power of the Administration, to effect an organization? The Democrats have ninety men, and it requires a hundred and nineteen votes to elect.

Mr. STEVENS—I don't think they ever will. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE repeated his question, to which

Mr. STEVENS replied—If my colleague and five other men get a little sick and step out of the House, we'll do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE desired to know how his colleague knew so much about the President.

Mr. STEVENS said the President was one of his constituents.

Mr. FLORENCE thought that if his colleague did not represent his constituents better than the White House, there was no hope for him.

Mr. ETHERIDGE resumed his remarks. It occurred to him that as they had been discussing various matters for two whole weeks without voting, the best indication they could give the country of their desire to organize would be to call the roll and take a vote. The congregation here was as large as was usually seen. There had been two or three speeches to-day, to which he always listened with pleasure. The only pain he suffered was when they had too many of them. They had heard a great many new things, and now, if any gentleman had anything new he would yield the floor to him. He thought he might speak for his friends—there was not one of them but would shut his mouth in the way of debate and proceed to vote. [Applause.] He would venture to say for the Republicans, inasmuch as they had evinced a disposition to be silent, that they would willingly follow the example; if they are not willing to do this, let them say so, or forever after hold their peace. The Democrats will not deny that they have had a fair hearing; they might be in collision with the "irrepressible conflict," and might run their plowshare in the ruins of a dismembered country as had been said,—they had been fully heard. He presumed no gentleman had come to the conclusion that there was not finally to be an organization. The records show that the Democrats have done more of the speaking than all the rest of the House together. By common consent then vote two weeks for Speaker, and if one should not in the meantime be elected, then speak two weeks longer. [Laughter and cries of "Agreed."] If you consent, you will have a Speaker to preside with dignity and reasonable fairness, and the Union will endure for twelve calendar months after the election. [Laughter.] If we get into a general debate, we shall have more excitement. He appealed to his own friends, and to the Republican and Democratic parties.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, (Am.,) wanted to know whom Mr. ETHERIDGE called his friends? He had appealed first to the Democratic Party and then to the Republican Party and his friends.

Mr. ETHERIDGE was glad the question had been asked. He claimed every man for his friend who has an honest face and who could read and write and speak the English language, and does not spell "constitution" with a *k*. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOULIGNY, who speaks with a French accent, replied that his friend did not include him, because he did not speak the English language and did not spell constitution with a *k*. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied, Oh, yes, he would recognize the gentleman from Louisiana as a friend with as much pleasure as he would any one.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,)—Let us stop talking and have a vote.

Mr. ETHERIDGE said he would justify everybody in everything which had been said, provided it would not be repeated. [Laughter.]

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether the Anti-Lecomptonites were not to be a party to the compact.

Mr. ETHERIDGE thanked the gentleman. When they were indulging in a repast they always reserved the best things to the last. Those outsiders have played the part of Ishmaelites, and only spoke when they were called up, and he would say it privately, they were called up very often. [Laughter.] His purpose was to get the House in a good humor to act. As to taking care of the country, that was for the people, not for us. The gentleman from South Carolina (KEITT) said, to-day, the country was on trial. He (ETHERIDGE) was glad of it. It is to the country they should appeal for a safe deliverance. If the contest should be kept up much longer the country would take care of them. [Laughter.] He understood there was to be no more debate for two weeks, and this determined on, they would have a Speaker in less than five days.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.,) was understood to inquire how many times a day they were to vote.

Mr. ETHERIDGE suggested three times a day. That was as often as the cock crowed before Peter denied his Master. [Laughter.] The House is almost organized.

After a call of the House a vote for Speaker was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes	215
Necessary to a choice	108
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	105
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	51
Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, (Am.,)	26

The remainder were scattered among a dozen other gentlemen. Adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Connecticut Republican Convention.

NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, AND OF DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers and the choice of delegates to the Chicago Convention met in this city to-day. The Convention was very large, nearly every town in the State being represented, and the men, as a body, were men of intelligence and sterling character.

E. R. FOSTER, of New-Haven, was chosen President.

A firm and decided, but strongly conservative spirit pervaded the Convention, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The present State officers were renominated by acclamation, as follows: Governor, WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich; Lieutenant-Governor, JULIUS CATLIN, of Hartford; Secretary of State, JOHN BOYD; Treasurer, LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron; Comptroller, WM. H. BUELL, of Clinton.

The following Delegates to the Chicago Convention, for the State at large, were chosen:

First District—Gideon Wells, of Hartford; 2d—E. K. Fisler, of New-Haven; 3d—Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Hampton; 4th—A. H. Holley, of Lakeville.

District Delegates—First Congressional District—S. O. Porter, of Farmington, and L. E. Pease, of Somers; 2d—S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, and A. B. Calef, of Middletown; 3d—James Gallup, of Plainfield, and H. H. Starkweather, of Norwich; 4th—E. S. Tweedy, of Danbury, and George H. Noble, of New-Milford.

The first resolution declares that we will frown upon every attempt to disobey or violate the Constitution and every threat to sever the Union by fanatics or demagogues in all parts of the Union.

The second and third resolutions deeply deplore and condemn the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, regarding it as the wicked and fruitful cause of all the present strife.

The fourth resolution opposes any interference by the citizens of any one or more States with the institutions of another, and declares that we will defend any State or Territory from lawless invasion.

The fifth resolution unqualifiedly condemns the late lawless invasion of Virginia by an armed band, as well as the invasion of Kansas by armed ruffians.

The sixth resolution rebukes the Administration Press of Connecticut, in vilifying the State by representing a majority of its citizens as sympathizing with insurrection.

The seventh resolution declares that the threats constantly made by leading Democrats, in and out of Congress, to dissolve the Union in case of the election of a Republican President, which threats receive no rebuke from the Democratic Press, or at any Democratic meeting, brand that party as disorganizing and revolutionary, and give the lie to all its pretended love for the Union; also declares utter contempt for such attempts to frighten American freemen and influence their votes; also declares a determination to use all honorable means to put down the disorganizers, disunionists, fillibusters and Slavery extensionists now in office, and to restore peace and good government to our country by the election of a President the opposite in every particular of the present incumbent.

The eighth resolution favors a tariff for the protection of American industry.

The ninth resolution favors a Homestead law.

The tenth resolution condemns the action of the so-called National Democracy in the House of Representatives at Washington, and approves of the course pursued by the Republicans of that body.

The eleventh resolution approves of the call for the National Convention at Chicago, regarding it as amply comprehensive to unite all opposed to the policy of the Administration.

A resolution was offered, recommending an earlier day for holding the Chicago Convention.

The Convention broke up with rousing cheers for the Union.

Inter-State Courtesies.

THE MEMBERS OF KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND OHIO LEGISLATURES AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The members of the Tennessee and Kentucky Legislatures will arrive here in the morning, and proceed directly to Columbus by a special train. They will return to Cincinnati on Friday, accompanied by the Ohio Legislature and State officers. They will be received at the dépot by the military, and escorted through the principal streets to PIKE's Opera House, where the reception will take place. The Governor and State officers of Indiana have accepted an invitation to be present. In the afternoon a grand banquet will be given at the Burnet House. The guests will leave on Saturday. The city is to be decorated with flags, and the affair promises to be a splendid one. Great enthusiasm prevails on the subject.

The Halifax Telegraph Line and the European News.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Although the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, at their recent annual meeting, emphatically condemned the conduct of Messrs. COGSWELL, MORTON, and their associate Directors, for their connection with the private news speculators, and by a really unanimous vote turned them out of office, yet it appears that the obligations of the Company to the speculators are such as possibly to compel the Associated Press to continue their express arrangements for several weeks longer. The *America's* news, now nearly due at Halifax, will be expressed to this place as heretofore, but the arrangements here continue of such a character that it is quite impossible for speculators to anticipate the public report at any point west of this station.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AND NOVA SCOTIAN

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 25—P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the R. M. steamship *America*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 14th inst.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 25—P. M.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* is now fully due here with Liverpool dates of the 11th inst., but has not been signalized up to the present time.

On Tuesday night, a pilot-boat outside threw up a rocket causing the supposition that the steamer had arrived.

DEPARTURE OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* sailed at noon, with twenty-four passengers for Liverpool, and twenty-one for Halifax, but no specie.

The Harper's Ferry Witnesses.

DR. HOWE AND THE SENATE COMMITTEE—STEPHENS CASE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

It is understood that Dr. S. E. HOWE, summoned to appear before the Harper's Ferry Committee of the Senate, will leave for Washington to-morrow.

Mr. GEORGE SENNOTT, counsel for STEPHENS, whose trial is soon to take place in Virginia, will leave here to-morrow morning to attend to the case of his client.

More India-Rubber Injunctions.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The argument in the cases brought by HORACE H. DAY against some twenty-four firms in this city, for infringing his rights by the sale of elastic vulcanized India-rubber goods, was commenced before Judge TREAT yesterday. This morning the Judge granted the injunctions, restraining the defendants from further selling the goods complained of, without a license from Mr. DAY.

Stores Destroyed by Fire at Delavan, Wis.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

A fire occurred at Delavan, Wis., on Monday night, which destroyed the dry-goods establishment of H. TOPPING & SON, the boot and shoe store of G. C. LYON, the clothing store of W. W. BRADLEY, the bookstore of BAKER & PARRISH, and the law-office of CLARK & PATCHIN. The total loss is estimated at $20,000, and insured for $12,000.

Cold Weather Westward.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The St. Joseph, (Mo.) *Gazette* says that W. F. WILSON, agent of the Yancto nand Sioux Indians has just arrived there, and that he reports the weather extremely cold on the mountains, the thermometer indicating 39° below zero. The snow in the valleys was eight feet deep. The Indians were peaceable.

Resignation of Prof. Huntington.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Prof. HUNTINGTON has resigned the Plummer Professorship in Harvard College.

STATE OF ITALY.

The Marriage of Garibaldi—His Resignation—Swiss Intervention—What Italy Hopes from a Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Milan, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Nearly a month has passed since I last wrote to you, for since Garibaldi sheathed his sword nothing has taken place here which could interest your readers, absorbed in the sad business of Harper's Ferry, and in the exciting prospects of a Presidential election; and until the problematic Congress shall by its decision consign the Italians to the family vault, where, for three centuries, their fathers and forefathers have slumbered, or arouse them to a second edition of 1848, it is not likely that anything will occur to break the present monotony—so my letters for the future will at least have the merit of being short and far between. The correspondents of the London papers, hard up for material, I presume, have been edifying their readers with descriptions of the rejoicings at Como on the occasion of Garibaldi's marriage, which descriptions prove that their imaginative organs are larger than their organs of veracity, since the General is still a widower, and will remain so for some weeks at least! The possible bride is the daughter of the Marquis of Raimondi, a young, spirited lassie of 19, who, during the last campaign, gave Garibaldi repeated and important tidings of the movements of Urban and his troops. Her patriotism and her horsewomanship have, it seems, touched the warrior's heart; her father is extremely anxious for the match; and I have it on good authority that towards the end of January, Giorgina Raimondi will fill the place left vacant just ten years ago by Anita, his brave Brazilian bride.

Garibaldi's resignation failed to produce the effect which at first it promised, owing to his having given it at Turin instead of in the midst of his troops, and to his mysterious proclamation, in which he spoke, as you know, of the subtle and cunning arts which fettered his action, and yet inculcated firm faith in Victor Emanuel. The people of Central Italy, especially Bologna, had organized a demonstration to the cry of "*Viva Garibaldi! down with Fanti!*" But the moderate party, headed by La Farina, using and abusing Garibaldi's name, succeeeed in persuading the people that as Garibaldi was still one with the King, and as the King had refused Fanti's resignation and accepted that of Garibaldi, it was Garibaldi's wish that Fanti should remain General of the troops! Nevertheless Fanti is detested by both the troops and the populace. His overbearing insolence to the volunteers, his disbanding of the Guides, Garibaldi's own body guard, to whom your Col. Colt has made such a magnificent present, causes universal discontent. Garibaldi is angered by the conduct of La Farina & Co., and it is very probable that he will withdraw from the Italian National Society, to which he has belonged ever since 1856, and join the Italian Unitarian Association, whose programme I sent you some time since. The organ of this latter is *La Liberta*, a new paper just published in Milan. Frappoli, the Minister of War ousted by Fanti from Modena, Garibaldi and Dr. Bertoni have purchased the *Progresso*, changing its title to the *Avant Guerdia*, and promise to treat chiefly of military affairs in its columns. Of course the programme of the gigantic *Perseverenza* has reached you, and thus you have a list of the chief newspapers in Milan for the coming year. Braffrio and others have set up a new paper in Turin, entitled *Lo Stendarde*, which bids fair to be the most liberal paper going. The Republicans have recommenced *Pensiero ed Azione*. I have seen the programme, entitled "Past, Present and the Possible Future." The writer recapitulates the various assertions of the party previous to and during the war; shows how every one of them have been verified, and proposes to create an Italian Italy, "With the King, if he wills it; without the King, if he remains inert; in spite of the King, if he opposes the national will." This party, reduced to a few hundreds during the war, is gaining rapid credit and influence, owing to the deceptions and delusions through which the nation has passed. Mazzini's pamphlet, of which I sent you some extracts, has had a wonderful success; the first edition, printed at Lugano and smuggled into Italy, was sold in three days. The French police took [illegible] telegraphed from Turin to Milan for the author[illegible] pamphlets and venders; but all in vain, and I have just seen a packet containing 1,000 of the second edition, dispensed to the eager purchasers. You will hardly believe the fact that the Federal Government of Republican Switzerland sent orders to the Government of the Canton Ticino to seize the second edition, not because it contained more or less blame for the King of Piedmont, or spoke in terms of scorn of Napoleon or the Pope, but because *it excited the Italians to wrest Venice from Austria!*

The Prefect of Lugano reluctantly obeyed his mandate—for you must know that the Government of the Canton Ticino is as liberal as the Federal Government is reactionary—and succeeded in possessing himself of *ten copies!* left for sale in the hands of the publisher. I am not surprised at the success of the pamphlet. It is one of the most beautiful things that have ever fallen from Mazzini's pen.

The general people here hope little from the Congress. They feel certain that Napoleon will never consent to the union of Central Italy to Piedmont. The conduct of Ricasali, in refusing the fusion of Tuscany with Modena, Parma and the Legations, and in accepting Bouncompagni merely as "Governor-General of the League," is blamed by all; and his attempt to insinuate that the King approved of his conduct—to which insination Guerrazzi politely but directly gave the lie—has not increased his credit. Some of his opponents attribute his conduct to petty personal ambition—to unwillingness to resign the reigns of power; but the majority—more justly, I think—point to his intimacy with Montalelli, and his increasing Bonapartistic tendencies, as the true cause. That Louis Napoleon has not resigned the hope of placing Plon-Plon on the Tuscan throne is certain, from the active propaganda carried on in Tuscany by French agents. My correspondent at Florence, who has access to all sources of information, assures me that Ricasali is entirely conquered to the scheme, but adds that the people of all classes are more hostile than ever, and that they feel the actual struggle will begin at the close of the Congress. He describes the enthusiasm of the poorer classes, in subscribing to the one million muskets, as far more intense than heretofore. On the 4th of December, in Florence, Dalfi, a baker, one of the chiefs of the people, got up a representation which produced f.4,273 for the fund. On the 11th a second, and so on. In Prato, a little town twelve miles from Florence, the collection commenced on the 4th and lasted to the 14th. The manifesto, written by a man of the people, reminded the inhabitants of Prato that in 1849 the 'hero of Rome" had, by their assistance, escaped from the Austrians, and concluded thus: "Citizens, let us now say in deeds that we preserved the Hero of Rome to fight other battles." The citizens, nearly all working-men, responded to the appeal—3,951 men, 1,002 women, 25 priests, subscribed their mite in that one little town. These are indications of the spirit that animates the populations, who now say openly that in the Spring they will have to combat Austrians, French and Neapolitans. Meanwhile a letter from the wife of Walewski, Mme. Ricci, a Florentine, dated Paris, contains the following phrase: "Here the idea of restoration is no longer entertained; the Tuscans had better prepare for the reception of Prince Napoleon."

La Guerroniere's pamphlet, *The Pope and the Congress*, is a godsend for the journalists here, who translate it, comment on it, blame and praise their columns full. Many Italians regard it as merely a feeble bait to catch the credulous; all agree that the restoration of the Legations to the Pope is impossible; that to rescue Umbria and the Marches from his clutches would be an act of humanity; but why the poor Romans are to be doomed for ever and a day to exist without national representation, free press, &c., "why they are to be doomed to a life of artistic contemplation, to the worship of nuns and to prayer," no one seems to understand, and to all the proposition seems to border on the ridiculous.

The nomination of Count Cavour as Piedmontese representative in the Congress pleases the majority, who fancy therein a protest of Victor Emanuel against the pretensions of his august ally; but many shake their heads and say, "It is certain that at Plombiers, Cavour promised the throne of Tuscany to the Emperor for his cousin; if the Emperor has consented to admit Cavour to the Congress, Cavour has promised to fulfill his compact. The agitation for the communal, provincial and parliamentary elections continues throughout all the Lombard cities, and especially in Milan, where no less than 20 electoral associations have been formed for instructing the citizens in the duties of that political life of which they have been so long deprived. The *Pangolo* some days since reprinted from the *Gazzetta di Milano* of February, 1853, a servile, fawning, disgraceful address to the Emperor of Austria on the occasion of Libeny's attempt, signed by some 300 citizens and warns the electors to exclude these at least from their lists. Great was the consternation of the signers, many of them now the loudest applauders of the *Re Galantuomo*, but the document has done its work, and it is a work well done.

For the moment even electoral agitation has given way to Christmas preparations, and the confectioners are busier by far than the printers. Biffi, the celebrated manufacturer of the Milanese Christmas cake called *Panatone*, has for the last 15 days produced 300 pounds per hou . So renowned is his establishment that he has orders from London, Paris, and even from America, but the snow is so deep on the ground, and the railroads so out of order, and so badly managed, that I fear both the Panatoni and the news contained in this letter will be stale before they reach their destination.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Further Illustrations of Popular Sentiment.

COMMODORE STOCKTON ON THE ISSUE.

HE DENOUNCES UNION MEETINGS AND LAYS DOWN A PROGRAMME.

Com. Stockton, of New-Jersey, in compliance with the request of Messrs. J. R. Roberts, J. B. Graham, Abram Reeves, and other prominent citizens of Princeton, has expressed his views of "the dangers which threaten the Republic," in a letter of three columns. The Commodore explains his refusal to participate in the Union meetings recently held in New-Jersey, by declaring that such convocations, composed promiscuously of all parties, are, in his opinion, "fallacious and calculated to deceive;" especially so when members of the Republican Party take part in them. The only description of Union meeting with which the Commodore has any degree of sympathy, he declares to be "one which should be so constituted as to speak substantial words of fraternity and encouragement to the South, and which should say that the Fugitive Slave law is right, and should be executed; which should say that Southern men may lawfully take their slaves into the Territories, and that the decisions of the Supreme Court must and shall be considered the supreme law of the land."

After a series of elaborate references to his former letters—bearing upon the question of Slavery—and the reproduction of voluminous extracts from his letter to Mr. Webster, written in 1850, Com. Stockton passes to a bitter denunciation of John Brown—contends that the invasion of Virginia was the direct result of such teachings as those of Theodore Parker, from whose recent letter, dated at Rome, he makes liberal extracts; and while exculpating the great body of the Republican Party from responsibility of Brown's acts, still holds that that party has been led "by its master-spirits" from one stage of excitement to another, "until it has reached that point in which a further advance must be over the broken and dismembered fragments of a once glorious Union.

The Commodore then draws a horrid picture of the evils which impend over the South, thus:

"Against these designs and results the South stand as one man on the defensive—they clearly perceive and fully appreciate the impending dangers which fling their awful shadows over the whole breadth of their beautiful country. The horrors of a St. Domingo tragedy threaten to make desolate their homes; to drench their peaceful plains with blood—to light up their midnight skies with the conflagration of their cities and plantation villages, and to convert their faithful and contented domestics into incarnate fiends, inviting (after rivers of blood have flowed) their own extermination."

The Commodore is prepared to throw himself into the breach to sustain the rights of the South against all future attacks, and, in case of need, to draw sharp lines of separation. He says:

"In this defensive attitude of the South, I, for one, will stand by them as a friend, to the last gasp of my existence, and if a dissolution of the Union is inevitable, then I would have the lines of separation drawn along the Hudson and the lakes, rather than the Potomac and the Ohio. I have no doubt that in such an event the Northwestern States would unite with New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and the South. *I will stand by them, because they are right; I stand by them because they have the Constitution and the law on their side. On these bulwarks we will plant our standard, and defy the hosts of fanatics.* The questions at issue now between the South and the Anti-Slavery Party seem to be few, but of great importance. The South demands that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be recognized as supreme law—that the Fugitive Slave law shall be executed—and that they shall be free to take their slaves into the Territories which are the common property of the United States."

The closing arguments are as follows:

"The history of the Kansas troubles demonstrates, that, in a climate congenial with the health of the Northern laborer, the Southern slave-owner cannot become a successful competitor for the occupancy of the soil. Even if the slave does obtain a foothold, as soon as the Territory becomes a State, the majority of the people may expel him. It is, therefore, narrowed down to a question respecting the abstract right of taking the negro to this or that side *of a river, or parallel of latitude—and for this senseless abstraction, of no manner of account* as affecting the prosperity or happiness of the people, fanatics and demagogues are urging their maddened and deluded followers to the yawning gulf of disunion. Compared with the value of this Union of great Republics to mankind, the world and future generations, to civilization and the Christian religion, the condition and lives of all the negroes in America are as dust in the balance.

As politicians and honest patriots, our highest duty is to protect, defend and uphold the Union. Washington declares it to be the Palladium of Liberty. It is so, if there be such a thing as the philosophy of history.

I am for peace—I am for the Union—and therefore I am for concession, if concession will insure peace. The North is infuriated with a passionate, almost irreligious fanaticism. The South, maddened by the certainty of the horrible results which that fanaticism threatens, is assuming an attitude of serious, stern resistance. To avert the inevitable progress of the conflict, *I would have the North concede at once, and promptly and cordially agree, first, to recognize as final and conclusive the decisions of the Supreme Court. Second, comply faithfully with the requisitions of the Fugitive Slave law. Third, to recognize the right of our Southern fellow-citizens to take their slave property into the Territories, and to its protection there under the Constitution of the United States.*

While the South in return should concede 'specific duties,' or a more satisfactory 'Tariff' than that of which the North at present so generally complains.

These concessions, if in truth they can be so termed, are just and patriotic, and are, in my judgment, indispensable to preserve the Union. They must be made, or civil war will be the inevitable result. The people should no longer submit to the dictation of political leaders—they should take the matter into their own hands—they should take this subject up before it is too late, as a practical question—abandon all abstract theories, and apply the only practical and efficient means to prevent fraternal war."

CONSERVATISM IN KENTUCKY.

DR. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE'S LETTER TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT—ITS ACCORDANCE WITH KENTUCKY—HENRY CLAY SENTIMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

You and the rational Press will have published, with high approval, the Union letter of the reverend sage of Bredalbane to his distinguished nephew, abounding, as it does, in noble reflections and patriotic counsels. "There is no Clay, and no one to fill his place," cries John C., despairingly. Not so Robert J. He is buoyant, and shows there is some *Breckinridge*, in his own aged bosom, akin to the spirit of the great departed!

The perils of the times; the uncertain tenor of the Vice-President's Frankfort speech; its questionable adequacy to meet the crisis and maintain the reputation of Kentucky and the Breckinridges for independent conservatism and comprehensive patriotism; the spirit of his and his nephew's fathers and of the nation's illustrious dead—all have impelled him (Reverend Doctor and Professor though he be) once more to come out and stand forth for "our country, our whole country, our united country." Would that all divines had only his spirit when the Union is in danger. He is equal to the subject and the occasion. His head and his heart are large and liberal enough, not only for a Kentucky and a Southern, but for an American citizen. He is not the man to serve with uncalculating and blind devotion, any party, State or section. While he writes with the energy of youth and the eloquence of a Rufus Choate, his counsel becomes a man whose "gray hairs" must soon be "under the green sod." It is grave and bold, becoming a Conscript Father of our Republic. His still aspiring nephew may well ponder his words and take care to do nothing to compromise the destiny of Kentucky as an inseparable member of these United States. Let him, with his present and prospective position and his talents, never dare allow himself to be so "overwhelmed and carried away by events and parties" as to endanger the safety and glory of the whole.

Kentucky is opposed to party dictation from any quarter about Slavery, and so says the Doctor. She will not perpetuate Slavery at the behest of South Carolina, nor abolish it at the behest of Massachusetts. The Doctor and his kin generally have been domestic emancipationists; but a large proportion of Kentuckians, with himself, have tolerated and will tolerate Kentucky Slavery, until a system of gradual emancipation can be carried out to the benefit of both races. He and they tolerate it, hoping and expecting that at some period it will become an insignificant element in the condition of their State. For 40 years, on many occasions, Dr. B. has shown himself a strong Kentucky emancipationist in principle and policy. To-day, he and our popular majority would be practical emancipationists, had there been no outside Anti-Slavery agitation. As he announced to Gov. Seward five years ago, Kentucky, in 1849, if not before, would have initiated a system of gradual emancipation for herself, but for fear of actual and approaching peril to her and her sisters' vested rights from Northern intermeddlers, and for a natural, hereditary resentment against impertinent, outside pressure.

But, "Kentucky has never entertained a single thought of secession." As Dr. Breckinridge addressed Senator Seward, in November, 1855, so he addresses the Vice-President now. Partisan sectionalism, North or South, shall not dissolve this Union! Slavery affords no rational ground for the separation of these States and civil war. This nation is not to be rent in twain for the sake or on account of domestic Slavery. Partisan Federalism for abolishing or extending it anywhere, will be put down by "one mighty outburst of patriotic enthusiasm."

I believe Kentucky will indorse the Doctor's sentiments. The South has nothing practical to gain by more agitation. Though we regret the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the "Territorial question" is now practically settled. At all events, no department of the Federal Government can "decide" it further. Even the Federal Courts are not infallible. Political questions are not in their province, and are not likely to be judicially settled in opposition to the popular sentiment and the public conscience. But the American people should rise up and put a stop to all this agitation at Washington, while reserving and maintaining the separate rights of each section. This is the sentiment of Kentuckians, so far as they retain their independence. Even our partisans own that their agitation aims at nothing very practical for Slavery's extension or territorial protection; since they probably will never countenance the reopening of the Slave-trade, (without which they know, with Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, that their talk is all for party ends,) and they admit the time for further Federal intervention is contingent and indefinite, and that non-intervention is the present, practical doctrine. Of course, all Kentuckians agree that their home rights must not be tampered nor trifled with by irresponsible outsiders, and that they must be defended, in or out of the Union. In the Union, urges Dr. B., and I doubt not his fellow-citizens will sustain him.

Dissolution on the slave line, they know, would remedy nothing, but aggravate everything, especially for Kentucky and her neighbors. They cannot become "Calhounites." They will not suffer themselves, for the sake of South Carolina fanatics who are comparatively out of danger, to get involved in a two-fold war which would drench and drown them and their homes in blood!

We have not forgotten Henry Clay. While Dr. Breckinridge lives, we cannot forget him. Though dead, he speaketh against secession. To his latest breath, he warned us all against harboring the notions of State nullification and secession. Such doctrines are illegitimate and chimerical, warlike and treasonable. He died with an unshaken confidence in the great body of his Northern fellow-citizens. Can his successors persuade us that you all are no longer worthy of our confidence, but of suspicion and hate? God forbid it? Dispel the partisan North's idea of "Calhounism," and the partisan South's idea of "Sewaroism," and all sectional animosity will be at an end. This is the Breckinridge appeal, inspired by the spirit of Clay.

And let secessionists and nullifiers everywhere remember and feel Mr. Clay's denunciatons and arguments against their doctrines, so utterly irreconcilable with our compact of Union. Like Mr. Webster, he discarded them as baseless and absurd. The regularly expressed will of the majority of the American people must be submitted to until repealed. No State can cancel or violate the compact without the consent of all the others. A State may resolve that she is out of the Union, but she would still be subject to the Government of the United States. Forcible resistance to the Union, if unsuccessful, would incur the penalty of treason. Resort to revolution, with its probable terrific consequences, or else punish all traitors! Let Senators and Representatives of the Iverson stamp remember the following often repeated declaration of Henry Clay in 1851:

"The federal duty of executing the laws and suppressing the insurrections is without limitation. No human Government can exist without the power of applying force, and the actual application of it in extreme cases. My belief is, that if it should be applied to South Carolina, in the event of her secession, she would be speedily reduced to obedience, and that the Union, instead of being weakened, would acquire additional strength."

PONTIAC.

THE MESSAGE OF CONNECTICUT TO VIRGINIA.

On Monday, Gov. Letcher transmitted to the Virginia Legislature the message of sympathy from Connecticut, handed him by Mr. Charles L. Chaplain. It consisted of the following correspondence:

THE CONNECTICUT COMMITTEE TO GOV. LETCHER.

New-Haven, Dec. 27, 1859.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia:

Dear and Respected Sir: We beg leave to commend to your kind consideration and regard the bearer of this introductory note, Charles L. Chaplain, Esq., of this city, who has been commissioned by us as the Committee appointed for that purpose to bear to your Excellency, and through you to the good people of Virginia, the resolutions adopted at the late Union meeting in this city.

These resolutions we have caused to be engrossed upon parchment, and signed by the officers of that meeting, that they may be a more lasting testimonial of the fraternal interest and good feeling of our citizens towards those of your own honored State, as well as the South generally.

Trusting that you will receive this expression of our regard and consideration in the same spirit of kindness and fraternal esteem with which it is communicated, we would subscribe ourselves your most respectful and obedient servants,

R. W. WRIGHT,
WILLIS BUSTOL,
GEO. HOADLY.

COMMISSIONER CHAPLAIN'S LETTER.

Richmond, Jan. 18, 1860.

His Excellency John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia:

Dear Sir: At a late meeting of the citizens of New-Haven, irrespective of political organizations, resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing their attachment to the National Union, and their sense of the obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. Also, assuring the State of Virginia that, "should the time ever come when the physical force of the State of Connecticut shall be needed to repel or suppress invasion upon their peace and sovereignty, it will be most promptly and cordially given."

I have been commissioned to communicate to your Excellency, and, through you, to the people of Virginia, the above-named resolutions, and have the honor to await your Excellency's appointment for the reception thereof. With sentiments of consideration and esteem, your obedient servant,

CHARLES L. CHAPLAIN.

LOUISIANA ULTRAISM.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOVERNOR WICKLIFFE'S MESSAGE.

The following are the closing remarks of Gov. Wickliffe's Annual Message to the Legislature of Louisiana:

"Several of the Slave States have proposed, in a certain contingency, a Congress or Convention for consultation and the adoption of means of mutual safety. As the meeting of such a body would violate no law, infringe no right, and might be advantageous, I recommend that Louisiana meet her Southern sister States in that or any other body she may be called upon to participate in. It would be manifest discourtesy in her to refuse to counsel in the hour of danger with those whose interests are identical with her own.

It has been said, in view of the embittered hostility of the North to us and the institution of Slavery, that retaliatory measures should be adopted in self-defence. In this there is much reason and truth, and if Southern Legislatures can retaliate, without a violation of law, they will be recreant to their duty if they do not do so. The North, its population considered, is a dependent section of the country; it exports comparatively nothing of its own products, and imports nearly everything. It trades on other people's capital. It lives by the use of the products of the South; without the patronage of the South, well nigh universal bankruptcy would ensue. The South, importing hardly anything, exports, in fact, three-fourths of the products of the country, which pay the debts of the country. If the cotton crop of the South were to fail, for a single year, there would not be a solvent bank capitalist, manufacturer or ship owner in the entire North. No business man will controvert this proposition.

How are we to retaliate?

Distinguished jurists, men learned in the law, have expressed the deliberate opinion that the Legislature of any State can, by a system of licensing, or by special taxation, inflict such discrimination upon goods, *when exposed for sale* within their jurisdiction, as will amount to absolute prohibition. On this point I express no positive opinion, and only suggest the subject, it having been favorably mentioned in high quarters. Yet, I deem it worthy your consideration, for, if you find the proposition entirely legal, and conclude to adopt it, it will have the effect of making New-Orleans the largest importing, as she is now the largest exporting city on the continent. State discrimination against everything manufactured in those States warring upon our institutions, or imported there and brought here, which would approach the line of prohibition, would necessarily superinduce direct importation.

I need not dilate upon the immense advantages which would enure to the State by making New-Orleans the great importing, as she now is the exporting, metropolis of the world. She would immediately become the centre of exchanges, and her revenues to the treasury, at the present rates of taxation, would, in a decade, far exceed those now paid by the entire State.

And now, gentlemen, through you I tender to a generous people the thanks of a grateful heart.

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

FREE NEGROES LEAVING FOR HAYTI.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 15.

The bark *Laurel*, Capt. Pierce, cleared yesterday, and will leave to-day for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, having on board, as passengers, eighty one free persons of color, who are emigrating from this State to try their chances in Hayti. These people are all from the Opelousas parishes, and all cultivators—well versed in farming, and in all the mechanical arts connected with a farm. Among them are brickmakers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, &c. Some of them are proficient weavers, who have long been employed making the stuff called Attakapas cottonade, so favorably known in the market. They take along with them the necessary machinery for that trade, and all sorts of agricultural and mechanical implements.

These eighty-one persons—twenty-four adults and fifty-seven children and youths—compose fourteen families, or rather households, for they are all related, and the eighty-one may be called one family. They are all in easy circumstances, some even rich, one family being worth as much as $50,000. They were all land-owners in this State, and have sold out their property with the intention of investing their capital in Hayti.

Of the various expeditions that have left New-Orleans for Hayti, this is certainly the most important, from the peculiar class of emigrants, and the fact of their taking away with them a considerable amount of capital. President Geffrard's efforts to introduce civilization and reëstablish order in the "Queen of the Antilles" have proved thus far successful, if we can judge from the tone of the Haytian papers, and from the verbal reports of those who have lately visited the Island, and nothing could be more favorable to the ultimate result of his plans than the valuable acquisition of such immigrants as those who leave on the *Laurel*. He has found out that the real basis of any well-organized society is labor, and that labor is the great vital condition of prosperity for his people, by reason of the very aversion they have for it. The Haytian Government has passed stringent laws to prevent idleness, and has even adopted coercive measures for the protection of industry; but the best argument they could use is certainly the example set by men of their own race, who, under the beneficial influences of the whites, have grown up in industrious habits and conservative principles. If anything can ever be done for Hayti, these are certainly the people to do it.

THE COST OF JOHN BROWN'S INVASION.

On Monday, both branches of the Virginia Legislature passed the bill appropriating $150,000 to defray the expenses of crushing the Harper's Ferry Rebellion. This bill appoints the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor and Attorney-General a Board to audit the claims and issue warrants to be paid by the Auditor, provided not more than $150,000 be so paid; and that all claims shall be presented within six months; and provided, when doubts arise as to the claims, they shall be reported to the House. The bill also excepts, and requires to be reported to the Legislature, the claims of all general, staff and field officers, and all railroad companies.

A LETTER FROM THE WIDOW OF JOHN BROWN.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Sir: Through the columns of the *Tribune*, I wish to correct some misrepresentations afloat in the country through the medium of a small book, namely, that Mr. Brown was guilty of several murders, among which were the wives of two men, whose bodies (the wives) he burned to ashes to escape detection. Now, permit me to say to whom it may concern, that it is not at all strange to me that Pro-Slavery men should rack their inventive genius, fired by frenzy, even to the last extreme and desperation, to fabricate and set afloat false statements to prevent a sale of the memoirs of the life of one whose influence, with that of others, in the scale of liberty, operates so powerfully against them, both morally and politically. False witnesses appeared against the great Savior of men, both before and after his death; and is it not enough for the servant if he can fare as well as his Master did? The public may rest assured that Mr. Brown never committed the murders and the burning of the bodies of murdered wives to ashes, which are so maliciously alleged against him; nor ever confessed any such thing. Neither do the reading, thinking, liberty-loving part of the community believe that such reports have even the shadow of a foundation. The spirit and tenor of his letters, his speeches, and his deportment, read by the civilized world during the last few weeks of his earthly career, testify conclusively and unmistakably to the character of the man.

MARY ANN BROWN.

North Elba, Jan. 17, 1860.

BARNEY WILLIAMS WARNED TO LEAVE THE SOUTH.

The *Southern Confederacy*, published at Atlanta, Ga., tells a long story of two young men, Messrs. J. N. and E. P. Williams, who incurred strong suspicion by associating with a clerk who had been retailing Abolition sentiments in that place, and who, to crown his infamy, drank a toast in honor of Ossawatomie Brown, in response to which his companions tipped their glasses. The young men purged themselves of treason under oath denying this story *in toto*. But the point of the whole article in the *Southern Confederacy*, like the material part of a lady's letter, is contained in the postcript, which is as follows:

"Since writing the foregoing, certain facts have come into our possession relative to the political conduct of Mr. Barney Williams, that is of such a character that we advise him, for his own safety, to leave the city. If he does not we shall be compelled to recur to this unpleasant matter again."

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.

ATTEMPT TO MUSTER THE WITNESSES.

A summons, says the Boston *Traveller* of Tuesday evening, for S. G. Howe to appear before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee, at Washington, was yesterday left at the residence of that gentleman. Dr. Howe had just left for Canada, to fulfill an engagement for an exhibition by the blind pupils of the Perkins Asylum. James Jackson, an uncle of J. Merriam, to whom, as it appeared by certain documents, he had sent money, was also yesterday summoned before the same Committee. F. E. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., has also been summoned to Washington to testify before the Committee.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Sanborn, who was summoned to appear before the Senate Investigating Committee, was waited upon at Concord by an United States official yesterday and tendered his witness fee, which he refused to accept. Before other measures could be taken he had disappeared, and is thought to have gone to Europe.

Cleveland, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

United States Marshal Johnson was in Ashtabula County yesterday, to serve a summons on Joshua R. Giddings and John Brown, Jr., to appear before the Senate Committee. Mr. Giddings is in the State of New York, but was telegraphed to, and will no doubt proceed to Washington forthwith. Mr. Brown could not be found, but a copy of the summons was left at his house, and the probability is that he will obey. Both are summoned to appear on the 30th inst.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Additional Deaths—Suggestions from Correspondents.

Mr. D. M. Irwin, of Fulton, Oswego Co., died at Albany, yesterday morning, in consequense of injuries received by the late collision on the Hudson River Railroad. The injuries sustained by Mrs. Tilly, formerly a resident of West Troy, but who was brought to this City immediately after the accident, also terminated fatally yesterday.

Of a large number of communications in regard to the collision, we are only able to find room for the subjoined:

WERE THE RULES OF THE COMPANY OBSERVED?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Hudson River Railroad Company claim that the rules and regulations of their road are perfect; and they have announced through the public prints that they are unable, after due investigation, and with the teachings of the late calamity before them, to suggest any improvement. Among these rules it has been stated, and the Times has published the statement as coming from the Company, that the signal man at the Scarborough station, a mile and a half north of where the collision took place, as well as all other signal men on the road, is required to display a red flag for the space of *ten minutes* after every train has passed, and that while this flag is thus displayed, any train following in the same direction must come to a dead stand.

Now, at the inquest at Yonkers on Monday, there was a great diversity of opinion among the witnesses as to the time that the Express train had been standing when it was run into by the Sing Sing train. None of the employes of the road fixed the time at more than five minutes, while only one passenger, Rev. Mr. Mickles, of this City, fixed it as high as ten. If the rule of the Company above referred to actually exists, and the signal man at the Scarborough station performed his duty, then it follows that the Express train must have been past Scarborough more than ten minutes, for the engineer of the Sing Sing train testified that when he arrived at that station a *white flag* was displayed. It would take the Sing Sing train quite as long to go from Scarborough to the place of collision as it would the Express train, and hence it follows that the latter must have been standing at least ten minutes when the Sing train came around the curve.

If, however, the signal man at Scarborough did not display his flag as the rules required, then another is added to the long list of employes of the Hudson River Railroad already proved to have been negligent of their duty on that day. It is to be hoped that this point will be investigated at the continuation of the inquest to-morrow.

JUSTICE.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

ABSENCE OF PRECAUTIONS.

Poughkeepsie, Monday, Jan. 23, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having twice had my own life endangered by accidents on the Hudson River Railroad, and having now had a sister (most providentially saved) in the train so recklessly run into near Tarrytown, will entitle me, I trust, to be heard to the extent of a few words through your widely circulated and influential journal. Mr. Field, who has written a remarkably temperate article, for one who has suffered so severely from the mismanagement of the trains, has, in a Saturday's paper, made some valuable suggestions, but he does not extend the blame as he should, to all the guilty parties, having restricted his censure to those on the damaged train.

Now it is evident that the persons in control of the train that did the damage and caused the destruction to life and limb, especially the engine driver, were equally culpable, if not more so than any one else. Unless I am very much mistaken, it has been an established rule with the Company, ever since a similar accident a few years ago near Poughkeepsie, that passenger trains should in no instance be followed by another train at a less interval than *fifteen* minutes, and even then the following train must proceed with extreme caution. Whereas the published accounts of this catastrophe say that the Sing Sing train started only *ten* minutes after the delayed express train had passed, and the event proves, beyond a doubt, that *the engine was driven with an unpardonable want of vigilance and care.* For the point of the curve at which the Sing Sing train came in sight of the other is described as one thousand feet distant, and as the Sing Sing train was not a heavy one, its headway could have been completely arrested within that space, even if going at a speed of 40 miles an hour, by the prompt application of the spring brakes and the instant reversal of the engine. But the likelihood, or rather the moral certainty, is that the engine-driver was not on the look-out for anything extraordinary, and its certainly to be regretted that the irresponsible fireman was the one to jump off and break his legs. I am justified in supposing most of the blame to attach here, from the following fact in my own experience. About two years ago, while in a train approaching Rhinebeck at full speed, a passenger remarked in my hearing, "There's a red flag, but we don't seem to mind it," and in a moment afterwards the train was broken up and the engine dashed into the river, by the necessary change of a switch, of which the red flag, sent a half mile up the road, was to notify, and would have notified our engineer, had he been vigilant and faithful to his important trust.

In the present instance, whatever blame may belong to the employes of the Company on the Express train, a far heavier blame, and penalty too, should fall upon the responsible persons in charge of the Sing Sing train—nothing short of dismissal and forfeiture of reserved wages.

To the Company I would suggest the invariable use of the torpedo, and that every train, as well as flag-station, be provided with them. Had the tardy brakeman in this instance met the train half a mile back with his red flag, it is by no means certain that the reckless engine-driver would have seen him. I would therefore inquire, did the conductor supply him with a torpedo, to give a sure and unmistakable notice? I would also suggest that, inasmuch as occasional delinquency will attach to all human agencies, it would be well to increase, as far as they can, the facilities for enabling passengers, in times of exposure, to watch and guard their own safety. To this end let the conductors on all delayed or disabled trains, where there is the least possibility of being overtaken by an engine following, be instructed to notify the passengers of such possibility. And better have them stand in snow and slush knee deep than incur the merciless havoc of a collision. Also let copies of the larger time tables be posted up in each car, say one on the inside of each door, and two others somewhere midway, that the endangered passengers may inform themselves of the probabilities surrounding them, without questioning a surly brakeman or an ignorant fellow traveler.

Although this is one of the best and most liberally conducted railroads in the country, still it is a fact, not much to the credit of its management, that all its more important accidents—those resulting most ruinously to life and limb—have not been of that inevitable kind arising from unforeseen breakage, &c.; but have been, almost without exception, the consequence of unpardonable and gross delinquency on the part of the employes of the Company.

VIATOR.

CONDITION OF MR. COAY, AN INJURED PASSENGER.

Tarrytown, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Coay, the injured man that was left at Tarrytown at the time of the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, is improving, although it will be some time before he will be able to get from his bed, his injuries being such that they demand the strictest attention of his physician and others who are in attendance upon him. Mr. Coay is a member of Dr. Thompson's Church (Presbyterian) of New-York, and it is gratifying to his friends to see with what patience he bears his affliction. Not a word of censure is heard from his lips, but he seems to feel (and even expresses himself) thankful that he escaped with his life.

Rev. Mr. Todd, of the Second Dutch Church, and clergymen of the other denominations, visit him, and every attention is given to alleviate his sufferings.

The people of Tarrytown regret that more of the injured were not left here, so that they might have received immediate attention, as the use of the Revere House was offered, as well as some of the private houses, and all of the doctors were summoned, thinking their services would be required.

Yours, CHARLES DE REVERE.

COLOR-BLINDNESS AND RAILROAD SIGNALS.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call attention through the columns of your valuable paper to a fact in optics, which, either from ignorance or inattention, appears to have heretofore entirely escaped the notice of those controlling our railways.

This is *color-blindness*. At a trial in England consequent on an accident involving many valuable lives, which was attributed by one side to the green flag of safety having been raised, instead of the red one denoting danger, and denied by the other—witnesses of equally honorable repute appearing for both parties—it became apparently impossible to render a verdict; when, at this juncture, an eminent London oculist happening to be in the vicinity and hearing of the circumstances of the case, remarked that there might not be falsehood, as was supposed, on either side, but a mere case of "color-blindness." Upon examination this was proved to be a fact—the man who had raised the signal and the gentleman testifying in his behalf, both being (although previously unaware of it) unable to distinguish red from green.

This is by no means so unusual a condition of the eyes as may be imagined. In the circle of the writer's acquaintance alone, there are three persons confessing to this peculiarity of vision; one being unable to distinguish a cherry from its leaves, except by it form, although possessing sight otherwise clear and strong.

This being a proven fact, and no mere supposition, is it not the solemn duty of our railroad companies to require strict investigation as to the condition of the sight of those employed as signal and brakesmen? to whose fidelity and capability, we may say, the lives and property of our citizens are intrusted; as, of course, to one thus affected, the waving of a red flag at a distance, might appear simply as the bough of a tree swayed by the wind.

By giving place to this communication, Sir, you may be doing a service to humanity, in perhaps opening the ears and hearts of those throughout our country, whose culpable neglect of the trust imposed on them, has brought darkness and desolation to the hearth-stones of thousands, during the past few years.

Respectfully, C. VON M——.

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER TRIALS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Third Day of the Trial of William Jones for the Murder in the Five Points—The Jury not yet Able to Agree.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning, counsel for the defendant, William Jones, charged with the murder of the unknown man, at Crown's store, in the Five Points, commenced the third day of his trial by proceeding to sum up the evidence to the Jury, and address them in his behalf. He earnestly dwelt on the confliction of testimony, and on the circumstance, as he alleged, that not a scintilla of evidence had been produced to connect his client with the murder, if a murder had been committed. But, he contended, there was no murder in the case, as the Italian witnesses whom he had called upon the stand had abundantly shown. They were present at the time of the occurrence, and they had proved that the men had fallen down stairs in a state of intoxication, and received the injuries which resulted in his death.

The District Attorney ably reviewed the evidence, both for the prosecution and defence, contending that the Italian witnesses were unable either to fix the time or place when the man to whom they referred came to his death, and that they in all likelihood—for he was not disposed to doubt their honesty—alluded to another circumstance, when a man somewhere and at some time, in that low neighborhood where deeds of darkness were always occurring, might have been thrust, or might have fallen, down stairs, receiving injuries which might have terminated fatally. The learned counsel proceeded to dissect the testimony for the prosecution, and to claim for it the merit that it was consistent and uncontradicted, except by the theory of the Italian witnesses, to which no importance could really be attached.

The charge to the jury, by Judge Ingraham, was brief. His Honor said that in committing the case to their hands, he felt relieved from the necessity of entering into any lengthened investigation of the testimony, in consequence of the very thorough examination it had undergone by the counsel for the defence and the prosecuting officer. It was always a matter for regret when a jury was called upon to pass judgment in criminal or civil cases on testimony such as that which was produced in this case. It was bad in civil cases, but it was much worse in criminal cases, where life was involved. For that reason it would be the duty of the jury to examine the evidence more thoroughly. When individuals place themselves in a position to be tried upon the evidence of such associates as had been produced in this trial, they must take the consequences which might result from such companionship. In examining the testimony, the jury must see if the witnesses for the prosecution corroborate each other, and whether there were circumstances which would authorize them in disregarding it altogether. It was a case, altogether, of circumstantial evidence. They (the jury) were called to decide two questions, on which their verdict must depend. 1st, Was there any murder committed? 2d, Was the prisoner the person who committed that murder? The first question depended on the degree of credit they gave to the witnesses for the defence. But for that testimony, there would be no room to doubt that the man was killed by a blow, inflicted upon him by some person other than himself. The testimony on the part of the defence was that the man fell down stairs, and died from the injuries he thereby received, having been previously taken to the room and placed upon the bed where he was found. If that was true, there was clearly no murder. On this point His Honor reviewed the evidence, and added that he would say nothing as to the degree of credit they should give to the Italian witnesses. If they believed them, there was an end of the case, and the prisoner must be acquitted. But if they believed they were mistaken in the event to which they alluded, and that it took place at another time, and had no reference to the present charge, then they must fall back on the testimony for the prosecution, which plainly showed that a murder was committed that day. Then, was the prisoner the man who committed that murder? That was the next point for consideration. All the witnesses testify that Jones was present, with Farrell, during the whole of the afternoon; that they were cognizant of the fact that the deceased had money about him, and that they, or at least one of them, were witnesses to the changing of the $2 bill; that Farrell disposed of Jane Bradford, keeping her in one bed, while deceased was sitting on the other, and Jones hovering about him. As she states, she was then incapable of saying what took place, owing to her intoxication and ill-usage, until Benjamin returned. There was then the finding of the door fastened on the inside, the alleged attempt of Jones to escape from the window, and his flight to Philadelphia. They had to dwell on these circumstances, and weigh well all the evidence. Was there a murder committed, and was Jones the party who committed it? Unless the jury could bring themselves to that state of mind in which they could come to the conclusion, not only that Jones might have done it, but that no other person reasonably could have done it, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of a doubt, and must be acquitted. If they had any doubt as to whether an intent to kill was present in the prisoner's mind, but that in an attempt to rob the man, he struck a blow which resulted in death, they might find a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree; or if they thought that any angry words had arisen between prisoner and deceased,—and the testimony of Jane Bradford showed that such words had passed between them,—and that prisoner struck deceased in the heat of passion, then their verdict might be manslaughter in the third degree. If they found that the prisoner was intending to rob the man, and that he took his life in the attempt, he is guilty of murder. They were to give the prisoner, however, the benefit of any rational and well-founded doubt.

The jury retired at a few minutes past 2 P. M., and at 6 o'clock, not being able to agree, were locked up for the night. The Judge will meet them this morning at 10 o'clock.

During the absence of the jury, while considering their verdict, the District Attorney moved on the case of Frank Fowler and John Gilbert, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, by swindling Christian Heine out of the sum of $35, on Oct. 14, 1859, that being the amount paid by him to them for a ticket purporting to be a genuine passage ticket on board the steamer *Hammonia*, from New-York to Havre, which ticket proved to be a fraud. The defendants do business at the corner of Chambers and West streets. On motion of their counsel, who pleaded the absence of material witnesses, the case was set down for Friday. No other business was transacted.

The Norwalk Bank Case.

EXAMINATION OF HENRY WILLIAMS BEFORE COMMISSIONER BETTS.

The case of the United States against Henry Williams came up before Mr. Commissioner Betts yesterday, the defendant being charged with taking from the Post-office a letter belonging to Francis A. Wheeler, and afterwards appropriating about $3,000, obtained through Adams and Co.'s Express Company, the avails of a note which had been discounted by the Bank of Norwalk in favor of the said Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler was the first witness called. He testified that he had known defendant for about two years, and had business transactions with him, Williams being engaged in the milk business, and acting as his (Wheeler's) agent. About the 14th of December he drew a note for $3,000, which he desired to get discounted at the Norwalk Bank, and inclosed it to the Cashier, requesting the favor of a discount "if it was convenient." The note was dated Dec. 19, payable three months from date, at the Pacific Bank, New-York, and indorsed by Charles Johnson, to whose order it was made payable. A note was shown to witness, and identified as the one he had drawn, with the exception of the first word, "three," which had been altered to "two" months. Getting no reply from the Bank, he called at the Pacific Bank and made inquiry concerning the note, but could get no satisfactory clue to it. He wrote several letters to the Cashier, requesting him to return the note, if it could not be discounted. Two days afterwards he met the Cashier of the Norwalk Bank, who told him his note had been discounted, and the money sent to him by Express. Both then went to Adams' Express Company, to inquire for the missing money. Here they ascertained that the money had been received and receipted for by a person signing the name of F. W. Wheeler. Witness had frequently seen defendant write, and had seen specimens of his handwriting. A paper was here shown and identified by witness as the handwriting of Williams. It was in the following words:

Office of Adams' Express Company,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1859.

R. B. Crawford—*Dear Sir:* Please send by return Express. Yours, &c. F. A. WHEELER.

Several bills rendered to witness by defendant in their business transactions were shown, and identified as the handwriting of Williams.

R. B. Crawford, the cashier of the Norwalk Bank, was then sworn—He identified the note as the one received from Mr. Wheeler; it was returned, with a statement that the time was too long, and that if he (Wheeler) would make it two months it would be discounted by the bank; the letter remained for several days, in order to obtain the proper address, and was then mailed, on the 15th of December, to F. A. Wheeler, New-York; the envelope was shown and recognized as the one he had addressed above; it was one of the Bank envelopes, and stamped as such; he heard nothing further from the note until the 24th, when the Teller of the Bank handed a letter to him, which came by Adams' Express; the letter was dated Dec. 23, inquiring if he had received his (Wheeler's) note of $3,000; the money was put up and given to Adams' Express on the 27th, amounting to $2,971, the avails of the note less the interest and express charges; he examined the papers shown to the previous witness, and discovered a very strong similarity, with an evident intention in some parts to disguise the hand; the capital D's and small y's showed that they were written by the same hand, with an effort to dissemble.

Hiram Dixon, a professor of penmanship for many years, was called as an expert, and notwithstanding strong objections on the part of defendant's counsel was declared competent. Exhibits 2, 3 and 4 strongly impressed him that they were written by the same party. A comparison of particular letters satisfied him fully on that point. In the word "two" of the altered note he detected no similarity.

Byron Murray, assistant Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, as an expert, also compared the writing, and agreed with previous witness as to the similarity of the hands.

Henry P. Pater, the finance clerk of Adams' Express Company, was then called, and testified that he transacted the business of the note with the Norwalk Bank; it was on the 24th December, as shown by his books. He identified the defendant as the person who sent the note, and who called and received the money, and receipted for it, signing the name of F. A. Wheeler. The note written in their office, to the Cashier of the Norwalk Bank, was written on a sheet of note paper such as was used in the office, and was identified by witness.

Two of the clerks of the Post-office were also sworn, who testified to the fact that the letter in question had been advertised on the 23d, and was taken from the office. One of the witnesses thought he recognized the defendant as the person who took the letter out.

The case was adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

The India-Rubber Suit.

HORACE H. DAY AND OTHERS VS. L. W. LYONS AND OTHERS.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 19th, brings us the decision of Judge McCaleb, of the United States Court there, in favor of the patent of Horace H. Day. Mr. Day had brought suit against thirty-seven leading firms there, and the case of L. W. Lyons & Co., by consent, was made a test case. Hence, an injunction was granted in all the suits, restraining the defendants from making, using or vending shirred or corrugated elastic goods of every description which contain vulcanized India-rubber, whether cemented, woven, sewed, or otherwise made, without having first obtained a license from Mr. Day.

DECISION OF JUDGE M'CALEB.

Since the application for a preliminary injunction was finally submitted for the decision of the Court, on Monday last, I have attentively considered the arguments of counsel, both oral and printed, as well as the deeds introduced as evidence in the case. Under the pressure of constant engagements in Court during the day, it has been impossible for me to draw up a written opinion, expressing at length my views of the various questions involved in the controversy; and I shall, therefore, content myself with a brief statement of the result of my examination of the able and ingenious arguments presented by the various counsel who have at length discussed the subject in all its bearings. More than this it is quite unnecessary for me to do at this stage of the proceedings. The application is for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing the patent of the complainants; to restrain them from making, using or vending any shirred, or corrugated or elastic India-rubber goods of every description, containing rubber vulcanized, according to the specification of the patent issued to Charles Goodyear, on the 15th of June, 1844, reissued on an amended specification of December 25, 1849, and extended for seven years from the 14th of June, 1858; and the complainants Day and Hay contend that the exclusive right to this patent, in the manufacture and sale of goods of this description, is vested in them.

The allegations of the complainants' bill, setting forth their title to the rights claimed under the patent, their long possession, the judicial recognition of their rights in other cases, and the infringement of these rights by the defendants, affords such *prima facie* evidence, at least such proof as will, according to the well recognized practice in such cases, justify the Court in granting an interlocutory injunction. The Court, with the evidence which has been adduced in support of the patent rights of the complainants, cannot justly compel them to wait for the protection which an injunction would give them, until a trial at law would be had in order to establish the validity of their patent. But it cannot pass unnoticed the important fact that a full and regular trial has been had in the Maryland District, and that the Judge of that District has, in clear and explicit terms, sustained the rights of these complainants in a case precisely similar to the one now under consideration. To counteract the influence which the opinion of that Judge might have upon the action of this Court, the counsel for the defendants set up the contrary opinion of Judge Ingersoll, of the Southern District of New-York.

The difference between the two cases consists in the fact that, in the former there was a full and regular trial upon the merits of the controversy, and in the latter there was an application for a preliminary injunction merely.

In the former, the Court ordered a final judgment, making the injunction perpetual. But we are assured that various applications have been made to other districts; as for instance, in South Carolina, Ohio and Illinois, and the injunctions have uniformly been granted.

I wish it to be understood, however, that I have read with care the opinion of Judge Ingersoll, and while my mind has been struck with the care and ability he has displayed in the investigation of the merits of the controversy, I have been more cogently influenced by what I humbly consider the more practical and common sense view taken by Judge Giles of the various deeds, containing the grants and covenants upon which the complainants rely in the assertion of their rights.

It has been well said that there is no rule of law which is better settled or more important for the security of titles than that which requires that deeds shall speak for themselves; that they alone are to be listened to, in order to ascertain what the parties meant, in transactions reduced to and evidenced by sealed instruments; that, if their language can be understood, it is to be read and received in its natural sense.

Taking this familiar rule as a guide, it is difficult, in my judgment, to understand how the restriction contended for by the defendants, can be put upon the true meaning and legal effect of the words which describe the subject matter of the grant in the deed of the 29th of October, 1846, from Goodyear to Day, viz.: "the exclusive right, license and privilege, to make, to use, and vend, shirred or corrugated goods."

The defendants contend that these words in this instrument are to be read as if the grantor had said, "*my said shirred or corrugated goods.*" That is to say, that the grant is of one particular kind of shirred or corrugated goods. This is clearly applying general terms to something specifically limited. Such a construction might be readily admitted, if Goodyear at the time he made the grant to the complainant Day, had only been the owner of the patents for a particular kind of shirred or corrugated goods; but when we look to the facts recited in the deed, we find that besides these two patents named in the recital, for what he denominated shirred or corrugated goods. Goodyear is the inventor and patentee of vulcanized rubber, which is capable of being applied, not only to shirred or corrugated goods, made in pursuance of Goodyear's patent for the method and means of making those goods, but is also capable of being applied to other kinds of shirred or corrugated goods. Vulcanized rubber makes an important part, not only of that kind of shirred goods which Goodyear had invented, but of any which he or anybody else either previously had, or afterwards might invent. From an attentive perusal of deeds, aided by the elaborate arguments of counsel, I am satisfied that Goodyear's grants and contracts show that he did not refer to a particular kind of shirred goods, but to any and all kinds, whatever might be their fabric or method of manufacture.

My opinion in favor of the rights of the complainants is further confirmed by an examination of the grants and covenants of other instruments adduced in support of the allegations of the bill; but not having had the time necessary to present them in detail, and not deeming it necessary to do so at this time, for the reason already given, I shall, without further remark or comment, grant the preliminary injunction prayed for.

A true copy of the original.
New-Orleans, Jan. 18, 1860.
Attest. J. W. GURLEY, Clerk.

Habeas Corpus.

VALIDITY OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN PARENTS FOR THE CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

Fannie H. Steele vs. *Wm. P. Steele.*—This was an application on the part of the plaintiff, Mrs. Steele, to recover the custody of her son Charles Steele, who was now under the control of William P. Steele, his father.

The facts disclosed were as follows:

The parties were married about fifteen years ago in Baltimore, but shortly afterwards went to Cincinnati to reside. The boy Charles was born at Cincinnati. He is now about twelve years of age. It is alleged by petitioner that Mr. Steele was addicted to habits of intemperence, in consequence of which some six years ago his wife was compelled to leave him, which she did, and took with her her children. In 1856 Mr. Steele commenced an action for divorce in the Courts of Pennsylvania, on the ground of abandonment. A defence was about to be put in, setting up his drunkenness as the cause of the separation. He then offered to her to agree that if she would withdraw her defence, she should have the care and custody of the children. To this she at once assented, and did not put in her defence. The action for divorce, therefore, terminated successfully in favor of the husband, who subsequently came to this City and remained. Some time afterwards Mr. Steele, as alleged, went to Wilmington, Del., where the boy Charles had been placed at school, took him away, and brought him to New-York.

It is further alleged in the petition now filed, that Mr. Steele is still of dissipated habits, that he frequently becomes intoxicated, and that, in consequence, he is not a proper person to have the care of the child.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted, and was now returnable. Mr. Joyce, appearing for Mr. Steele, made various objections to the proof of service of the writ, but which were overruled by Justice Leonard, who heard the case at Chambers.

It was then moved to quash the writ, upon the ground that the petition did not state facts sufficient to warrant its issue, or to establish any right in the petitioner to the custody of the child.

Mr. White, as counsel for the petitioner, then replied very ably and at much length. Mr. Glassey followed, after which the matter was postponed until Thursday.

The little boy was in Court, and appeared to take much interest in the proceedings.

Samuel J. Glassey and Jos. L. White for petitioner; Bachman Van Pelt and Mr. Joyce for respondent.

United States Circuit Court—Jan. 24.

BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

Hamlin Blake et al. vs. *Hugh Maxwell.*—This was an action brought to recover back duties imposed by the defendant as Collector of the Port, upon sheathing zinc, imported by the plaintiffs, who paid the duties under protest. The plaintiff claimed that the article should come in free of duty, as being sheathing metal for ships, while the defendant claimed that it was liable to a duty of 15 per cent. as sheet zinc. The points of law involved having been determined in another case formerly tried in this Court, there was no question but whether the article involved in this case was the same as in the other, and the Jury finding that it was, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for an amount to be settled by a reference.

The same disposition was made of seven other cases against various Collectors, involving the same question.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Martin, Strong and Smith; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Champion* vs. *Blossom.*—Case settled.

Scott vs. *Decker.*—Order of arrest vacated on the stipulation of the defendant to bring an action for false imprisonment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Bosworth, J.—*The People of the State of Michigan* vs. *The Phœnix Bank.*—Case settled.

Holden, executor, &c., vs. *Sackett, administrator, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for relief demanded by the complaint.

Calendar....Thursday, Jan 26.

United States District Court.—No calendar.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 52, 158, 166, 60, 93, 102½, 168, 169, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 179, 75, 135, 165, 19, 49, 85.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 369, 528, 534, 538, 540, 541, 550, 552, 783, 376, 155, 556, 558, 526, 528, 570, 572, 484, 456, 460.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 363, 275, 423, 457, 459, 241, 469, 471, 489, 491, 505, 507, 327, 357, 358, 250, 301, 29, 403, 375, 431, 501. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—No calendar.

The Canadian Negro Hoax.

The Chatham (C. W.) *Planet* effectually disposes of the *canard* of the Detroit *Free Press*, concerning the alleged negro disturbances in Canada, as follows:

"A more malicious libel, a greater string of falsehoods, a more villainous article we never saw in print. This may be somewhat explained by stating that just at this time the Democratic Party of the United States is in a pretty tight place, and its organs, of which the *Free Press* is one, are straining every nerve to turn the popular tide from Abolition into Pro-Slavery channels. This it hopes to do by publishing such nefarious lies as those contained in the extract we give above.

In reply to the base falsehoods of the *Free Press*, we would say, and we wish our remarks to be quoted by the free Press of the United States, that in the first place, *neither several hundred, nor one hundred, nor fifty, nor five "negroes" took possession "of the public school-house early on Monday morning," nor any other morning;* nor were "the authorities called in;" nor do "the negroes inhabiting the town far outnumber the white citizens;" nor "were the Africans headed by one Shadd;" nor did "the Mayor and Councilmen assemble on the spot;" nor was "the whole town in an uproar;" nor was "the crowd or excitement great;" nor did "the negroes demand that the schools should be opened to them;" nor did "the negroes assert their claims with arrogance and violent demonstrations;" nor is "a conflict between the blacks and whites expected;" and last, though not least, neither are there "about twenty-two hundred blacks in Chatham alone." In a word, the whole article from the *Free Press* is a base, wicked and malicious lie, from the beginning to the end, and richly entitles the writer of it to a good coat of tar and feathers, which he will most assuredly get if he ever shows his face in Chatham."

A Curious Discovery in Boston.—Mr. M. H Woodward, who is employed in the furniture manufactory of J. B. Burton, on Utica-street, near the Worcester depôt, while engaged in cutting a hole through a brick wall beneath the building, on Thursday last, discovered two subterranean apartments high enough for a man to stand upright in. There was a partition of rough boards between the two rooms, and one of them was fitted up as a sleeping apartment. A steam pipe ran through this room, which was connected with an engine above, and when the engine was in operation the heat from the pipe rendered the room quite comfortable. The room contained an oil lamp, a jug partly filled with oil, candles, cigars, a hatchet, hammer and saw, some baker's bread, writing utensils, and a number of books. Upon the leaves of two of the books was the name of John C. Crowley. There was a door in the partition, about twenty inches square, which opened upon the space beneath the freight house. The *Advertiser* states that this place was the resort of thievish boys, while the *Herald* claims that it was the hiding place of John C. Crowley, who murdered his wife sometime ago.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 25, 1860.

Beef cattle have come in rather sparingly, the receipts of fresh animals (3,140) being less than during any single week since May 25, when there were only 2,604. There were a few stale cattle, left over from last Wednesday, which swelled the supply for this week, and a few such animals have been hanging along from week to week, for some time past. There seemed to be a determination to-day to clean up the yards, and make a clear start. To do this some of the closing sales were at figures no better than the average last Wednesday, though there was an advance of about ½c. on most of the preliminary sales yesterday, and those of to-day up to noon. To answer the inquiries of some new subscribers, we explain that bullocks are usually sold at a gross price—so much per head—but the prices are based on a certain price ₱ lb. from the *estimated* weight of the dressed carcases, on four quarters. The "fifth quarter," or head, rough tallow, and hide, is not take into account here, as at Boston and some other markets. Sometimes, but not frequently, the animal is weighed alive and the net weight calculated at so many pounds in the hundred. The estimate varies all the way from 50 lbs. to 65 lbs. in the 100 lbs. of live weight, depending upon the build, age and especially the fat or lean condition of the animal. For fair bullocks, in moderately good condition, the average dressed weight is about 55 lbs. for each 100 lbs. of live weight....Milch cows are not here in large numbers, but the supply is in excess of the demand, which is still very limited, and no improvement in prices is visible....Veal calves are in fair supply, but the demand is moderately good and former prices fully maintained....Sheep have come in rather less freely, and with a good demand prices are stronger, though no material advance can be quoted. A number of extra good sheep have been offered, some of which have sold as high as $15 to $20 ₱ head. Of live hogs, the arrivals have been very small, less than during any week for a year past. Fewer dressed hogs are coming in during the present warm weather, and prices have advanced about ¼c. ₱ lb, live weight. A still greater advance would have been obtained, but the effects of previous excessive supplies have not yet been overcome.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 24.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,140	98	412	8,007	1,482
Previous week	3,946	93	391	9,000	3,878
Same w'k last year	2,840	175	382	5,577	7,225
Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950				
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676				
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,142				

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 13,139. Total number received the previous week 17,308. This is a decrease of 4,169.

This is a smaller total number of live animals than have been received during any week since May 25. The weekly average of all kinds, for all of last year, was 22,207, or 9,068 more than during the present week. The deficiency in live animals, however, is about made up by the free receipts of dressed carcases which come in during the cold weather.

Of the 3,140 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,274 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 733 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 49 were yarded at Browning's; 57 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 27 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street.

Of the 2,274 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 561 head came from Ohio, 428 from New-York, 191 from Indiana, 475 from Illinois, 73 from Pennsylvania, 37 from Canada, 169 from Kentucky, 43 from Michigan, 111 from Iowa, 14 from Connecticut, 156 from Virginia, and 16 from New-Jersey. The receipts of cattle from this State have been very small. These will be likely to run up again, after the report of to-day's market goes out. There is one counteracting influence to be taken into account. The fear of a short supply of hay, which has impelled many farmers to begin to reduce their stock, will be greatly lessened by the present continued warm weather, which materially diminished the amount of fodder consumed. Should this weather continue much longer, there will be an ample supply of food, and farmers will carry over a much larger stock of cattle than otherwise.

The 3,007 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,273; Hudson River Railroad, 1,242; Harlem Railroad, 19; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 248; and on foot, 49. The advanced railroad freights referred to last week have gone into operation, amounting to $15 ₱ car-load, over both the New-York Central and the Erie routes. The present charge from Buffalo or Suspension Bridge to this City is $90 ₱ car.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The opening sales of yesterday were quite brisk, due mainly to the fact that fewer cattle (2,274) were yarded at Forty-fourth-street than at any one week since March 30, 1859. For the cattle sold on this day an advance of about ½c. ₱ lb, live weight, was obtained, and more cattle found purchasers than are usually sold on Tuesday. First-class steers readily brought 10c., and for a few of the best, 10½c. was paid. Business was not as brisk this morning, and by noon it was little better than last week, so that the closing sales were forced ones to clear the yards, at last week's rates.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	10c. @10½c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 8c.	6c. @ 7c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	5c. @ 6c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 9½c.	7c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ 8¼c.	7½c.@ 7¾c.

The market upon the whole was decidedly better for drovers, especially those who sold most of their cattle yesterday. Some of them felt that the tide which had so long and strongly set against them had really turned, and that henceforth they would go with the current. We can hold out no flattering prospect for them, as it appears pretty certain that there are plenty cattle to come forward, and that prices will mainly rule low for some time to come, excepting the liability to have the supplies cut off by heavy snow storms.

There was a fair inquiry for working cattle, to-day, and several pairs found customers at $120@$140 ₱ pair.

Sales at Albany on Monday last were rather dull at figures below those of last week. About 800 head went East.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

H. Hurd was selling 35 cattle picked up at the yards at ½c. ₱ lb. better than last week, or 8c.@10c. for fair to very good beeves.

Mead & Holcomb sold 32 fairish Ohio steers for J. Ross. They would dress say 6¾ cwt., and brought 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Also, 12 head of State oxen, which brought similar prices.

P. Eagan sold 17 head of Canada cattle, at 7c., yesterday. They were rather common steers, stags, and oxen.

T. C. Eastman was selling 90 head of common Indiana steers for B. Brady. They were averaging $47 each, and would dress 5¾ cwt. Also, 50 head for J. Pencil, wholesaled to Nesbaum & Straus at $54 50 each; 6⅛ cwt. estimated weight. Also, 29 Ohio cattle for A. L. Bateman, of 7⅛ cwt., and brought $69 each. They were pretty fair steers.

Church & McKee sold 56 Ohio steers of fair quality, rated 5½ cwt., for A. Lockhart, at 7c.@8c. Also, 59 Virginia mixed steers and oxen, of uneven weights, for P. Brown, at 7c.@9c.

Murray & Glover sold 49 head of choice Virginia cattle for Scott & Kimball. They were a good, fat lot of 8 cwt. steers, and brought 10c. ₱ lb. Also, 46 tidy Ohio steers, which they bought at the yards, and retailed at 8c—rated 6 cwt.; and 16 Jersey cattle, of fair quality, which brought 9c.

Haring & Gurney sold, at Bergen and here, 165 head of cattle of all kinds, ranging from common to good, for 7c.@10c.

C. G. Teed, for J. Bryant, 65 good fair Ohio steers, of say 7¼ cwt., at 9c.@10c., or near ½c. ₱ lb. above last week's rates, especially on those sold yesterday.

R. Benedict sold 13 Dutchess County oxen, at 8c.@9½c., medium to common stock, with a few pretty good animals.

C. W. Conger sold 33 head of Ohio steers, for J. P. Monnett. They were fair cattle, weighing in Crawford County 14 cwt. gross, and brought 8c.@10c. Also, 17 State cattle for H. Felt. They were rather rough oxen and steers, and brought 8c.@9½c. And 15 Ohio cattle for H. C. Frost, at 9c.@10c. They were of very good quality.

T. Bloomer sold 25 head, mostly Westchester County oxen, of pretty good quality. They were heavy cattle and brought 8¼c.@10c.

W. H. Harris sold 44 fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers for W. Robbins, at 8c.@9c.

S. Ulery sold 55 Virginia steers on his own account. They were of fine quality, rated 7 cwt., and brought 9c.@10c.

T. Gallis sold, on his own account, 37 fair Ohio steers, of 5¾ cwt., at 8c.

T. Wheeler sold 74 good Kentucky steers for O. McConnell; rated 7½ cwt., and brought $70 each, or near 9½c.

Vail & Clark sold 80 head of common Illinois steers, of say 6¼ cwt., for S. L. Fisher, for which they obtained 7c.@9c. They averaged $47 50 each.

MILCH COWS.

The receipts, although light, are fully equal to the demand, and the trade remains dull. A few fancy cows have been sent in, for which $80@$100 were asked. It is too early in the season for such stock to meet ready sales. Ordinary cows are plenty at $30@$35 each. Until the cattle market improves so that the milk stables are emptied of fat and nearly dry cows, the cow trade is not expected to improve materially.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a steady demand for good prime calves at 6½c.@7c. Few of this class are now coming in. "Kittens" are in large supply, and sell slowly at $2@$3 each.

SHEEP.

The receipts have fallen off very much within a few weeks, and prices have stiffened a little, although the demand is far from being brisk. Good sheep are worth 5c.@6c., and extras 6½c. ₱ lb., live weight. A few premium sheep have brought $14@$20 each, or 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb., live weight. Common stock commands 4½c.@5c. Some prime sheep have been sold at 12½c. ₱ lb., for the dressed carcases.

Browning reports the following receipts at his Sixth-street market during the past week: From New-York 1,026—brought in, 171 by R. Lantz, 17 W. Lalor, 76 D. K. Tripp, 514 Stuart & Anderson, 180 P. O'Niele. From New-Jersey 692—brought in, 245 by A. Robbins, 115 J. D. Leigh, 70 E. L. Anderson, 105 P. Hevers, 157 L. Bellis. From Ohio 490—brought in, 187 by D. Morris, and 303 by McLeil n & Turnbull, making a total of 2,208.

Among the sheep brokers' reports are, by Bellis & Kent:

115 for J. D. Leigh	$862 31
70 for E. L. Anderson	455 00
105 for P. Hever	420 00
157 for L. Bellis	909 00
447 Total for	$2,706 31

Making an average of $6 10 ₱ head. They were mostly large, fat sheep.

R. H. Hume sold the following:

80 head	$325 00	139 head	$815 51
41 head	224 50	139 head	825 37
145 head	1,019 50	20 head	97 50
85 head	428 00	108 head	577 62
171 head	768 62	—	
45 head	202 50	973 head	$5,305 12

or an average of $5 44 ₱ head.

O'Brien & McGraw received the following lots at their Central market in Sixth-street, during the past week, all from New-York State, viz.: 70 by E. Hunt; 194 by E. R. Thurston; 207 by J. W. Knox; 151, Boswell & Aldrich; 156, G. Ross; 166, R. Kennedy; 79, S. Beckwith; 178, Mr. Bates; 31, Mr. Hart; 93, S. Horton—making a total of 1,325. They report the following sales:

40 head	$386 76	124 head	620 00
2 head	34 00	75 head	450 00
77 head	404 25	166 head	943 63
183 head	765 50	61 head	244 00
90 head	369 12	62 head	310 00
70 head	219 10		
194 head	767 88	1351 head	$6,093 01
207 head	578 77		

Making an average of $4 51 each. Some of these were very fine sheep, such as the first lot of 40 head which weighed 3,223 lbs. net, and brought 12c. ₱ lb. But worthy of especial note were the two sheep sold to W. Lalor for $34. One of them belonged to Boswell & Aldrich, of Ontario County, this State, and brought $20, while the other, owned by S. Beckwith, of Columbia County, estimated at 170 lbs., sold for $14, or over 8c. ₱ lb., gross weight. A few others brought 12½c. ₱ lb., net.

Chamberlain gives 2,208, and Allerton 1,681 for their past week's receipts. At the latter market there was an over supply to-day, and prices were considerably lower than last week.

SWINE.

The arrivals have been very light during the past week, as compared with previous weeks. The large accumulation of dead hogs received a few weeks ago, have not been exhausted, however, so that only a moderate advance, about ¼c. ₱ lb., has taken place. Should the present light receipts of both live and dressed hogs continue, a further advance may be looked for.

At the Hudson River Drove Yards 1,568 fresh hogs were received and sold, together with some 300 left over from last week.

G. W. Dorman, Broker, at the Western Yards, reports as follow:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy corn hogs, prime	5¾@6	7¾@8
Light corn hogs, prime	5⅝@5⅞	7¾@8
Light mast hogs, prime	5¼@5½	6¼@6¾
Heavy distillery hogs, prime	5⅛@5⅜	7 @7¼

Market bare, and prices favoring the seller.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 101 bbls. Ashes, 1,392 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn Meal, 400 bushels Wheat, 27,944 bushels Corn, 1,480 bushels Oats, 68 bushels Rye, 1,064 bushels Malt, 1,203 pkgs. Provisions, and 492 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 70 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,300 bags Jamaica, on private terms, and 150 bags white Laguayra, at 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market exhibits no important changes, sales having been reported, to-day, of 2,800 bales at previous quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
Middling Fair	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	13
Fair, ₱ lb	12⅜	12½	13⅛	13⅜

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, mainly at from $3 75@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel have been in light supply and moderate demand at former rates. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour, especially the former, have been rather more inquired for, partly for export, at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported of 9,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 10, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10, extra State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25, inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 20@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$4 90
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate request at former rates; sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 85 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continues in limited request at essentially unaltered prices.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, mainly at $2 52½@$2 55 for Layer, and $2 35@$2 37½ for Bunch, ₱ whole box. Other kinds have been quiet at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is generally held with firmness at prices above the views of most buyers; hence, it is inactive. Corn is rather quiet and somewhat unsettled. Sales have been reported of 18,500 bush. at 79c.@82½c. for inferior to choice White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 90c.@92c. ₱ bushel; sales, 1,700 bushels. Barley is inquired for, and is steady. Oats are heavy and languid, including Canada at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45½c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43c.; Southern at 40c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 350 bales North River, at $1@$1 18¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is very quiet, and prices are, for the most part, entirely nominal.

HIDES—Have been sparingly sought after, at unchanged quotations.

HOPS—New have been in request, at from 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were disposed of to-day, at $25@$26 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is partially neglected, and is nominal in price.

LEATHER—Sole is very quiet, and prices tend downward.

LIME—Rockland: 75 cents for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 50c.; and 489 bbls. do., by auction, at 47½c.@48½c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 700 bbls., within a range of from 44c.@45½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, yet firm. Linseed is inquired for, chiefly at 57c.@58c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been confined to 200 bbls. Crude Whale at 51c., and in Fairhaven to 800 bbls. Crude Whale, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 23, 1859	1,000	....	500
Same time last year	902	....	....

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, sales having been reported of only 900 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17, for old Mess; $17 37½@$17 50 for new Mess; $11 70@$11 75 for old Prime; and $13 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady, chiefly at from 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inquired for at former rates; sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 @$19 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@23c. for State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 325 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is inquired for, mainly at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are quiet. In Boston, sales have been made of 6,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $1 60; with 11,850 bags and 5,117 pockets do. do., on the spot, at $1 58, cash, ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,200 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¼c.@7½c., and Melado at 5c.; also 50 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 7 11-16c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in request and are quoted steady.

TIN—All descriptions are inactive at about previous figures.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 700 bbls., chiefly at 21c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; 4,500 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 6½d. ₱ bushel; 10,000 bushels Peas, on private terms; 300 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 50 boxes Bacon and 50 tcs. Lard at 20s.; 300 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; also, by steamer *Edinburgh*, 40 bales Sea Island Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, on private terms, 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d., 300 boxes Bacon, 20 casks Hams, 130 half-barrels Lard, with 200 firkins and 100 kegs Butter, all at 30s.; 250 tcs. beef at 5s; and 1,300 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London—200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.@3s.; 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d.; 200 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 200 tierces Beef at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Lalla Rookh*, 603 tons, from Nassau, N. P., to Glasgow, with wrecked Cotton of ship *Margaret*, at 1¼c.; a brig, 280 tons, to Naples or Messina, Tobacco, $9; a Bremen ship hence to Richmond, to lay on for Bremen, has the larger portion of her cargo Tobacco engaged at 30s.; a schooner, 190 tons, from a Mexican port to New-York, Mahogany, $9 on and under deck; one, 170 tons, same voyage, Logwood, $7; one, 170 tons, from a Southern port to a Windward Island, Lumber, $11 50; one, 157 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,700; one from Frankfort, Me., to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses, $3; a schooner, 143 tons, from Machias to Kingston, Jam., and back to New-York, $1,300; a schooner, hence to Sagua-la-Grande and back, Molasses on and under deck, $3; bark *Helicon*, 415 tons, to Havana, $2,000; brig *Winyaw*, 242 tons, to Cardenas, $1,050; a schooner, 157 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,150; a brig, 150 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,325; one 285 tons, to Neuvitas and back, Sugar, 38c., and Molasses $2 75 on and $3 50 under deck; one, 291 tons, same voyage, about same rates; bark *S. W. Porter*, 250 tons, to Valparaiso and Caldera, a schooner, 110 tons, to Jamaica and back, and a brig, 173 tons, to Bermuda, on terms not made public.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 25, 1860, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is more active, but without improvement in prices, and on common and fair grades buyers have it pretty much their own way. Roll Butter is more plenty at 14c.@18c. We quote:

Orange County, ₱ lb	25	@ 28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ₱ lb	20	@ 23
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	20	@ 22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@ 18
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ lb	20	@ 22
Welsh tubs, fair	15	@ 18
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	15	@ 16
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	13	@ 16
Roll Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	14	@ 18
Roll Butter, State, ₱ lb	15	@ 18

CHEESE

Maintains its figures and firmness.

Fine State, ₱ lb	11	@ 12
Fair State, ₱ lb	9	@ 10
Fine Ohio, ₱ lb	9	@ 10½
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	9	@ 11
English Dairy, Goshen, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Pineapple, ₱ lb	13	@ 16

EGGS

Come to hand in small quantities. We quote:

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz	21	@ 22
Lime Eggs, ₱ doz	19	@ 20

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are selling at 6¾c. to 7c., the latter figure for such as are packed in good barrels suitable for shipping. Dried Peaches are less active for peeled. Unpeeled are scarce at 9c. to 10c. Other Dried Fruits and Green Apples are salable at our figures.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	6¾	@ 7
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	6	@ 7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	10	@ 17
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	9	@ 10
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	—	@ 16
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	22	@ 25
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	23	@ 25
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	20	@ —
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	11 00	@12 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Medium Beans are quiet at $1 to $1 25 ₱ bushel. Kidney Marrow and Pea are scarce and wanted. Peas are coming forward freely and sell at our quotations.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 25	@$1 50
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	1 00	@ 1 25
Kidney, ₱ bushel	—	@ 1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 50	@ —
Red, ₱ bushel	—	@ 2 50
China, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ —

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bushel	85	@ 90
Canada Green, ₱ bushel	1 00	@ 125
Black-eyed, ₱ bushel	—	@ 1 37½
Marrowfat, Green, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
Marrowfat White, ₱ bushel	—	@ 1 50

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry fairly cover the demand. Venison is in small supply, the stock offering being mainly in hands of retailers. Other game is plenty and abundant.

Turkeys, Canada, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	9	@ 12
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	9	@ 11
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	11	@ 13
Geese, fat, ₱ lb	6	@ 9
Squabs, ₱ dozen	1 25	@ 1 50
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	62	@ 75
Wild Duck, ₱ pair	50	@ 63
Wood Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Quail, ₱ dozen	1 12	@ 1 25
Canvas-Back Ducks, ₱ pair	2 00	@ 2 25
Red-Head Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@ 75
Partridges, ₱ pair	37	@ 50
English Snipe, ₱ pair	1 25	@ 1 75
Venison, saddle, ₱ lb	6	@ 8
Venison Carcase	5	@ 7
Bear Meat	11	@ 12
Wild Geese, each	1 00	@ —
Rabbit, ₱ pair	12	@ 18
Grouse, ₱ pair	50	@ 62½
Prairie Hens	37½	@ 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₱ bushel	—	@ 45
Potatoes, Sweet, Jerseys, ₱ bbl	—	@ 2 50
Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Junes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62½
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ —
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ —
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Carters, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 25
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ —
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ —
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ —
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	4 00	@ 6 00
Garlic, ₱ 100	6 00	@ 9 00

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Dealers are full, and disposed to pay $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs. for any quantity.

BEESWAX

Is lower, with sales of Yellow at 37c.@38c.

LECTURES.

REV. DR. CHEEVER
Will deliver a lecture in the
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Subject:
LORD ERSKINE, and the TYRANNY OF A FALSE CONSERVATISM.

BY UNANIMOUS DESIRE,
MR. SIDDONS
will on SATURDAY next, Jan. 28, at 8 P. M.,
repeat his Lecture at
CLINTON HALL,
How to Travel in the Old World.

LECTURES ON HEALTH.
Cooper Institute, Hall No. 28.
Dr. M. E. Foy, L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, &c., of No. 106 West 25th st.,
Will deliver the Fourth of the series, *Heart and Lungs*, on THURSDAY EVENING, 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DR. VALENTINE'S SELECT PARLOR and Chameleon Lecture, in which he will change his appearance to over one hundred queer people, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock, at Hope Chapel, opposite New-York Hotel, No. 720 Broadway. Tickets limited. A few of which may be had of the Committee, No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and of the janitor of Hope Chapel, 50 cents each.

BY REQUEST OF THE PILGRIM YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, of Philadelphia, will give a sketch of his tour through the Holy Land, at Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

THOMAS D. PARET WILL DELIVER HIS second Lecture, at Plainfield, N. J., in Laing's Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Subject—*The Real and the Ideal.* Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The Privates only that were engaged in the War of 1812 are invited to attend a meeting, on FRIDAY, 27th, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of organizing and forming a corps and electing officers, which we believe will give general satisfaction to all.
MANY VETERANS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 26, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Zinc.* H. MEIGS, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkeys, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MEAT ROASTED TO A TURN—BY THE roasting-screw and jack, (self-revolving,) being simply wound with a key, turning before the fire until the meat is beautifully cooked. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
No. 6 College-place,
Agency of
HILGER BROS.,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
Offer for sale,
CASTORS, ESQUIMAUX, SILK MIXED COATINGS AND COTTON FANCY BUCKSKINS.
Also,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, OF DIFFERENT MANUFACTURES.

22 TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS. 22

Letters Patent of the United States, dated Oct. 4, 1859, re-issued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as dealers may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each Skirt.

We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller, Esq., and Geo. Gifford, Esq., who have commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. Doughty, No. 22 John-st., or William King, No. 153 West 15th-st.

JAMES DRAPER,
S. H. DOUGHTY
WILLIAM KING,
JAMES BROWN.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1860.

W. S. & C. THOMSON & CO., OSBORN & CHEESMAN and J. WILCOX & CO., are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES, LADIES', misses' and gents' Cloth, Buckskin and Calf Gauntlets, Cloth and Fleece Gloves 37½c.; ladies', misses' and gents' Drawers; all kinds of Winter Hosiery, very cheap; cloth and worsted Leggings; Knitting Yarns, all colors, at BLEFK'S, No. 892 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Best French Kid, 85c.

REMOVAL.—E. J. BROWN & CO. HAVE REmoved to No. 330 Broadway, over C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., and are now opening a splendid assortment of Ribbons, Silks, &c.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.

I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.

WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

TAKE WARNING IN TIME!!!
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS!
As the rush is immensely great at the
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
No. 54 Broadway.

Ladies' and gentlemen will do well to call before it is too late, the Warehouse being kept open for the Retail trade, positively only a few days longer. The Goods are actually sold at 50 per cent. below cost.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN, WHO WOULD be willing to room together, can find board in a private family, who have two gentlemen and their wives boarding with them. House has all modern improvements; location 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address VAN, Station E. U. S. Mail.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, SOCIAL PRIVATE family, without children, will let a well furnished room, with good board; house contains modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 122 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; three rooms on the second floor, handsomely decorated and furnished, to let to a small family. Terms very moderate.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with full board for $6 each. One large room. The best reference given and required. Apply at No. 23 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room, on the third floor, with board, at No 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

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BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, with board, can be had at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very desirable room, suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights. House first-class; has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two young men can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, one block from Columbia-st., and contiguous to Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen, may find a comfortable home for the Winter by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st.; convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th-st., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine, well furnished room, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, R. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

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NO. 65 NASSAU-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A front and back room on the second floor to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Early application will secure a good home and comfortable rooms. Dinner at 6 o clock.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, service, &c., in 13th st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

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THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
FOR FEB. 4,
Containing the opening Chapters
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GOOD-FOR-NOTHING DICK;
OR, A HERO OF HUMBLE LIFE,
A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES,
BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON,
Is now selling at all the News Depôts throughout the City and country.

SHORT-HAND REPORTERS WILL FIND all Works on PHONOGRAPHY at FOWLER and WELLS'.

Also—"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," "How to Do Business" "The Family Gymnasium," "The Science of Human Life," Work on Phrenology, Physiology, and the Natural Sciences. Call at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MOON HOAX—BY LOCKE.—A NEW EDITION, 50 cents; ALLYN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY, $5; CARYLE'S MASONIC MANUAL, $2 50; JACHIN AND BAEZ, $2 50; CUPPER'S STAIR BUILDER, $6. By remitting the books will be sent to any address, postage prepaid. WM. GOWANS, No. 85 Centre-st., New-York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL GIVES everything new on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Choice of Pursuits, Self-culture, How to Read Character, Whom to Trust. Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Teachers, Merchants, Mechanics, Inventors, may profit by it. $1 a year.
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AGENCY WANTED.—THE PROPRIETOR OF a prominent store on 8th-st., Philadelphia, desires the agency of any light, patent article. Security given or advances made. Address Box No. 2,051 Philadelphia Post-office.

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ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 120 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

TO SOAP-MAKERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—Four iron soap frames, from the mould of Doe's original English patent. Inquire at 439 Greenwich-st.

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THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
the most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin, —"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

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Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt.

$45, $50, $160, $185, $236, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
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Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Warerooms No 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
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Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

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TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 613 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
Bible house, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. T. H. CHAMBERS' new scale 7 octaves, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. Good second-hand pianos, at $35 to $175.

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Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

A RICHLY CARVED 7-OCTAVE OVERbraced rosewood piano-forte for sale, at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., for $200. Cost $325 in November last. Round corners, scalloped bottom, fluted keys. Contains all the modern improvements. Rich tone. Best City make; warranted, &c. Call and judge the bargain.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
Is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

TO GENTLEMEN OF LITERARY AND MERCANTILE PURSUITS,
AND TO TRAVELERS IN GENERAL.

The advertiser, a pupil of the School of Declamation of the Royal Academy of Florence, member of the Historical Institute of France, and translator of several Spanish literary works, offers to teach in a very short time

THE SPANISH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES,
by a new system peculiar to himself, by which learning by heart is avoided.

Any person with common application may learn during the Winter months either of the above languages, acquiring in the Spanish the purest Castilian pronunciation, and in the Italian the true Roman accent.

No charge is made for the first lesson, in order that learners may form an idea of the rapidity with which foreign languages can be acquired at any age by this system, the one by which the celebrated Cardinal Mezzofanti became master of forty languages.

For further particulars, apply personally or by letter to F. ALBA, No. 32 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EXERCISED IN the various capabilities that might render her a desirable member of home or school, wishes to secure some position in which her qualifications as teacher, companion or housekeeper would be required; she would likewise serve as amanuensis or copyist, in which capacity her life-long association with books might be made available; the highest testimonials of character given; compensation very moderate. Inquire for, or address MISS R. BREND, No. 148 3d-av., for one week.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Parents with school circulars (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty of Rutgers College, Rev. Mr. Curtis, D.D., and others. A teacher of navigation wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 29 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$2 50 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS.—Terms reduced one-half until Feb. 14. Pupils will have until the 1st of May to complete their lessons. Ladies' class at 4 o'clock.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO SPEAKS AND writes French and German, and is experienced in tuition, wishes a situation as governess, teacher, companion, or any other where her knowledge of languages might be valuable. No objection to the country. Would be willing to give lessons for board. Address No. 108 West 28th-st.

EDUCATION ACQUIRED AT ANY AGE.—Instruction in English, Classics, Mathematics, or French, at the residences of pupils or in schools, by an efficient teacher, graduate of Yale College, (speaking French,) and of much experience. Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 170 Bleecker-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NATIVE French Lady as teacher in a first-class Seminary in the country—one who can teach Spanish, also, would be preferred. Apply to RICE & ANDREWS, No. 335 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN—Lesbia.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Bruno le Fileur—Le Caprice.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Octoroon—Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Octoroon—Secret.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Tight Rope Performances—Irish Emigrant—Magic Toys. Evening—Husband to Order—Guy Gudlack—Magic Toys.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—Our Jemima—Plots and Counterplots—Woman's Whims.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances—Mat Peel's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, repelling the assaults of Messrs. Douglas and Toombs upon the Republican Party, occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday. He entered into a recapitulation of the leading points in the history of the Slavery question from the Revolutionary period to the present time, tracing the circumstances among which the Republican organization originated, and its objects and results. He then turned upon the Democratic side, and charged it with employing the threat of disunion as it did in 1856, for purely partisan purposes. Messrs. Clingman and Iverson participated in the discussion as Senator Wilson proceeded, and the conversation became extremely animated. The Senate adjourned without an Executive Session. In the House, Mr. Bristow, of Tennessee, uttered some patriotic remarks in behalf of the Union, and after him, Mr. Keitt controverted some of the positions assumed by Mr. Corwin in his speeches of Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, moved a resolution in favor of excluding the Reporters of the New-York *Herald* from the Gallery, on the ground that their reports were a libel and shame inflicted upon the proceedings and upon the body. The resolution was not, however, pressed. A resolution was offered by Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, that for a fortnight the House should cease talking, and confine itself to voting. The resolution was adopted, with the important modification that three ballots at least should be had daily, leaving the remaining hours for talk. One ballot was had on the spot, resulting, for Sherman, 105; for Bocock, 51; for Smith, of N. C., 26—the remainder scattering. Necessary to a choice, 108.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention met at Hartford, yesterday morning. Mr. E. K. Foster, of New-Haven, was the Chairman. A ballot for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. A. Buckingham for Governor, and Julius Catlin for Lieutenant-Governor. Subsequent resolutions were adopted, reiterating the Republican principles, as stated in the Philadelphia Platform. Delegates to Chicago were also chosen. The Convention was one of the largest ever held in Connecticut. More than four hundred Delegates were present.

The argument in the Lemmon Slave Case was closed yesterday at Albany. The points submitted by Messrs. Blunt and Evarts for the respondents were argued by those gentlemen, who were followed in conclusion by Mr. Charles O'Conor for the appellant. The decision is reserved.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill amending the act relative to Railroads in cities was reported favorably; and that relative to fish and game was recommitted. Among the bills noticed was one for the extension of the Fourth-avenue Railroad; to provide District Courts in the City for the collection of laborers' and servants' wages. The act relative to wills was lost; and leave was granted for a report in favor of levying tolls upon the Erie and Central Railroads. In the Assembly, bills were reported to regulate the rate of interest, to reorganize the Auburn Lunatic Asylum, relative to holidays, to Albany County Treasurer. Among the bills noticed were by Mr. Finch to repeal the law increasing the salaries of Justices, to repeal the Inebriate Asylum Law. Bills were passed relative to the Ogdensburgh Charter, Columbia College, West Farms School District, Ulster County Plank Roads, great grand-children of John Jacob Astor, the preservation of fish in Hemlock Lake, the St. Lawrence Country Treasurer, the Dutchess County Poorhouse. Mr. Maxson introduced joint resolutions in regard to the Slavery Question.

The Abolitionists, who have been holding a two days' Convention at Poughkeepsie, held their final meeting there in Concert Hall, Tuesday evening. A resolution declaring the American Union an "insulting mockery" and a "blasting burlesque" was offered by Parker Pilsbury, who made a speech. M. R. Robinson and James DeGarmo also delivered addresses.

News from Venezuela to Dec. 24, represents the condition of the Republic as without improvement. The revolution was still proceeding, without decisive results.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly meeting yesterday. Three hundred and seventy-one emigrants have arrived during the week. The form of an act, intended to protect strangers against ticket-swindling, was brought to the attention of the Board by Mr. Law, who asked their approval of the measure, as it was intended to cover the defects of the existing law. It was referred to the President and to the counsel of the Board.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members of the Common Council made in the *Herald*, met at 4 P. M., yesterday, but Mr. Bennett did not present himself, although he had been notified to be present, and the Committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

The trial of William Jones for the murder of the unknown man in the Five Points, was again resumed yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer. Counsel for the defence summed up, and was followed in an able review of the evidence, and statement of the points against the prisoner, by the District Attorney. Judge Ingraham's charge to the Jury was brief and lucid. The Jury were unable to agree in their verdict at 6 o'clock, and at their own request the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, during which time they will remain in charge of two officers. To-day another murder trial will commence.

The trial of Henry Williams, charged with illegally abstracting a letter from the Post-office, and afterwards appropriating about $3,000, the avails of a note discounted by the Norwalk Bank in favor of F. A. Wheeler, was investigated yesterday by United States Commissioner Betts. A number of witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned to this forenoon.

Rev. Dr. Murray delivered a lecture last evening, before the Burchard Christian Association, in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, upon "Loyola and the Jesuits."

Mr. Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, delivered an address last night in the Cooper Institute, on the attitude of parties, with reference to the questions by which the country is now divided or distracted. It was, in the main, conservative in tone, though exceedingly hostile to the Democracy, (especially as embodied in the present Administration,) and proportionately laudatory of the principles and policy of the Republicans.

At the adjourned annual meeting of Plymouth Church last evening, an excited discussion took place in which Mr. Theodore Tilton, Mr. Beecher and others took part. The Church decided, by an overwhelming majority, to continue the contributions to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, thus indorsing the conservative views of Mr. Beecher.

The New-York Burns Club celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of the birthday of Burns, last evening, by their customary dinner at the Pacific Hotel. One hundred and fifty guests were in attendance, and the occasion passed off with entire satisfaction. The Caledonian Club also held their celebration, which was well attended, and proved an interesting occasion.

On the Stock Exchange, yesterday, some heavy sales of New-York Central were made at a further decline of ¼@½ ℔ cent. The price closed steadier in the afternoon at 72¾@73 ℔ cent. The other shares also closed steady. No change in the rates for Money; the supply easy.

Cotton attracted more attention at uniform rates. More action was apparent in Flour at essentially unaltered prices. Corn was in less request, and was unsettled. The transactions in other kinds of Grain, as well as in Provisions, were restricted. Sugars, Rice, and Whisky were in fair demand. Coffee, Teas, Spirits Turpentine, Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil, and Tallow, were inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. There were 416 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock markets the total receipts for the week ending yesterday—the general market day of the week—numbered 3,140 beef cattle, 98 milch cows, 412 veal calves, 8,007 sheep, and 1,482 hogs; total, 13,139. This is a smaller total number than in any week since May 4, 1859, and a smaller number of beeves than have come in since the week ending May 25. The weekly average of beeves for all of last year was 3,950; and the weekly average of all kinds 22,207. The deficiency in live animals is, however, nearly made up by receipts of dressed meats. At yesterday's general market most of the sales of beeves were at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ℔ ℔., estimated dressed weight, as compared with last week; the closing sales dropped down to the former rates, at which price the yards were cleared out. Milch cows sold at the low rates prevalent for some time past, and the demand very limited. Veals were in fair demand at previous quotations. Sheep also sold readily at prices rather better if anything than during the previous week. Hogs, both live and dressed, are somewhat scarce, and an advance of ⅛c. ℔ ℔. was pretty readily obtained. No live hogs remain unsold.

The Pope and his Friends.

Nine clergymen of the Roman Church in America, styling themselves in a rather sumptuous fashion, the "Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of New-York, in Provincial Council assembled," have just issued a long and very elaborate *pronunciamiento* in favor of the maintenance of the temporal rights of the Bishop of Rome, as a sovereign prince on the soil of Italy. In taking this step, these personages have but followed the example set them by their colleagues of the French and Irish Churches, and their action is avowedly intended to exert some measure of influence, more or less important, upon the minds of the rulers of Europe in the Congress which is expected shortly to assemble at Paris. It may possibly occur, not only to Protestant, but to Catholic laymen, here, as it has very distinctly occurred to Catholic laymen both in France and Ireland, that an explanation is required of this extraordinary zeal, on the part of men whose allegiance can in no just sense of that word be due to any sovereign but the States to which they are civilly subject, in behalf of the worldly position of a prince whose claims to reverence are founded upon his pretensions to represent a Master whose "kingdom was not of this world." No such explanation is to be found in any part of the singularly loose, diffuse, clumsy and inaccurate paper which the nine American indorsers of the Papal throne have issued. The zeal is asserted, not explained. We are gravely informed that "an attack on the States of the Church shall be considered as an attack upon the nine Bishops and their rights," but we are not informed, either gravely or quizzically, in what way the rights of nine residents of the United States, subject to our laws and entitled to our protection, are to be imperiled by any imaginable invasion of the territories acquired by the Papal Government, through precisely such a series of usurpations, conflicts, intrigues and submissions as the territories held now by any other European Crown. It is upon this point, exactly, that we need the light which these nine candlesticks of the Church decline to vouchsafe to us. For we will not do Archbishop Hughes and his suffragans the injustice of supposing that they have been at the pains of composing this long and solemn document merely as a literary pastime. They have, no doubt, borne in mind the actual position of affairs in Rome; and they have wished to be of some practical weight in the present crisis of the Papal history. This object they can hardly expect to attain by the force of their argumentation or the terror of their titles. If they had any purpose in view beyond that of airing their style, they must have hoped to bring the popular feeling of Americans, or at least of American Catholics, to sustain them in their fulminating declaration, that when "an attempt is made to destroy the sovereignty of the Holy Father, or diminish its extent, it is their right, as free American citizens, as well as prelates of the Church of God, to protest and resist."

Now, nothing can be more certain than that an attempt, and a very serious attempt, is already making to "diminish the extent" of the "sovereignty of the Holy Father." The Roman Legations have already declared themselves independent of that sovereignty. The cities of Bologna and Ferrara have already annihilated that sovereignty, with an emphasis and decision which might well startle from his martial grave that meek shepherd of men and most Holy Father Julius II, once more to declare that he would rule the Church not by the book but by the sword. Are the Catholics of the United States to be carried off *en masse* to Italy, under the command of our nine Bishops, there to drub the Legations back into the sacred fold? And if so, why? What is there in the origin of the Papal sovereignty, considered as a temporal power,—what is there in its bearings upon the spiritual welfare of the Catholic Church, which can afford a sufficient excuse for such a crusade on the part of the children of the American Revolution, Catholics though they be?

The only thing in the semblance of a reason for this most astounding proposition which our nine Bishops condescend to advance, is the assertion that the "title of the Pope, as it stands to-day, is beyond all dispute the most legitimate that can be put forward by any sovereign in Europe or in the world." This assertion, as it stands, is sufficiently amazing; and were it even accepted in deferential silence as the *dictum* of episcopal infallibility, it might still be a fair question how far the maintenance of the legitimacy of the Papal title in the Roman dominions was essential to the security of the Catholic faith. But the historical fortification of this assertion by our nine bishops is so much more amazing than the assertion itself, that we cannot resist the temptation of bestowing one moment's attention upon the style in which it is constructed. The nine Bishops, after laying down the law in this decisive fashion, proceed as follows with the testimony:

> "Trace history backwards, and you will find that no rival claimant has ever appeared—that no dynasty has ever been displaced or sent into exile by him or his predecessors—that his title is confirmed by centuries—that it has been ratified by the consent of all the nations of Christendom—that no protest has ever been recorded in the archives of the human race against its validity. But some perhaps will inquire into the origin of this title. We answer that the origin does not appear on human record. All we know is, that after the conversion of Constantine the Great, the seat of Empire was transferred from Rome to Byzantium. During the immediate subsequent ages the Emperor and his successors withdrew not only their presence, but also their protection, from the people of Italy. The people ceased not to invoke the aid of the Emperor in periods of trial and of desolation, of famine, pestilence and invasion by barbarous nations. To their appeal no answer came, nor any aid. In these trying circumstances the people raised their hands to the Sovereign Pontiff, calling upon him to be their temporal Saviour, as well as their Father. Neither were they disappointed. In famine he supplied, as far as possible, their wants. In pestilence he was among them as their comforter. At the approach of cruel invasion he went forth from the Eternal City bareheaded, to meet the barbarian leader—to offer his own person for the sacrifice—but to plead for the safety of the people. In this act of charity, it is well known that his pleading and his influence became, on more than one occasion, a shield of protection for their otherwise abandoned nation."

Now, without wishing to be in the least disrespectful to nine Bishops who are no doubt worthy and excellent persons, we must say that it has never been our fortune to meet with a more stupendous exhibition of ignorance or recklessness than is afforded by this single paragraph. So far is it from being true that the "origin of the Papal title to Papal territory is not known," that there is scarcely a kingdom in Europe of which the territorial changes and developments can be more clearly and distinctly traced.

Whether the donation of Constantine be or be not a fable, is, as the Bishops, bearing in mind the passion of whales for tubs, very graciously admit, "a matter of very slight importance." But during the first three centuries after Constantine, the Popes of Rome, instead of being the "chosen rulers of the Italian people," were simple heads of the Church and subjects of the Emperor, and after being elected "by the *clergy and nobility* of Rome," were consecrated with the Imperial sanction. They were no more sovereigns than Archbishop Hughes himself. It was expressly in recognition of their dependence upon their sovereign lord that the Popes summoned the Franks to protect Rome against the Lombards. In the famous letter of Pope Stefano to King Pepin, dated in 755, the King's donation of territory is recognized as made not to the Papacy, but to the "Church, the blessed Peter and *the Roman Republic*." During the age of confusion which followed the death of Charlemagne, Rome fell into a most un-Papal anarchy. Five Popes were massacred like other less sanctified princes; simony ruled in the church, intrigue in the State; and when the Othos came, restoring order, Otho the Great decreed that the Popes, before being consecrated, should "swear, before an Imperial Commissioner, to respect the rights of the clergy, the *people and the Emperor*." It was by Imperial authority that Popes, whose ecclesiastical virtue we presume the nine Bishops will not impugn, Clement II., Damaso IX., Leo IX., held their power. Even after Gregory VII. began the work of secularizing the Church, Imperial Vicars represented in Rome the Imperial sovereignty, until Innocent III. broke this last bond of civil rights and order in twain. Still, however, the great feudatories maintained their independence of the Papacy. During all this time the Popes steadily encroached upon the rights of the people, and when in the twelfth century the Republic was restored, the people punished the Cardinals, who had cut off the civil authority from its due share in the choice of the Popes, by cutting off the Cardinals and the Pope from all communal power. We should like to know whether the nine Bishops recognize as Popes Lucius III., Clement III., Martin IV., consecrated at Orvieto because the people refused to allow him to enter Rome? These were all Popes, but none of them were rulers of Rome. Rome was governed then, as she was down to the middle of the fourteenth century, by the Senate and the Council. The phrase "Papal Government" was itself unknown. During these times Bologna, Ferrara, Perugia, and other cities, secured for themselves solid municipal liberty,—such liberty in the grain, as was wrested but the other day from Perugia by the bayonets of the Holy Father's Protestant Swiss mercenaries. The communes of the Roman States were free; the feudatories became mediatized princes. The gradual enslavement of the Roman States, or in other words, the gradual formation of the *Pope's present title to his present territories* began after the death of Martin V., with the rise of the Cardinalate conclave; and from thence dates the existing Roman Government, which up to this day has remained a government not of the Pope, but of the Cardinals; a government neither spiritual, nor in any just sense temporal; but "worldly and only worldly." We have had since then no new Gregory VII., no new Innocent III.; but only a Leo X., laughing with his friends over the "fable of Jesus Christ," and surrendering his states to the sway of his cousins of the House of Medici; only the nepotism of the Caraffa and the Farnese; only a Gregory XVI. crowding his jails with victims seized by the overawing police of Austria; only a Pius IX. attempting reforms he dared not prosecute, and fleeing from the Eternal City in the disguise of a footman, behind the carriage of a petty German King's petty minister.

Is it to maintain a Government of this sort over two millions of Italians who loathe and reject it, that nine men calling themselves American citizens invoke the sympathies and the aid of the American people? The friends of the Pope—if these be his friends—are his worst enemies; and the Catholic Church is indeed in serious peril if her Head is to choose his part with these rather than with the French Sovereign, who alone has shown at once the disposition and the power to strengthen anew her foundations, by establishing at Rome itself a social order in which the State shall respect the faith of the believer, and the Church respect the freedom of the citizen.

The Herald in the House.

Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, yesterday called the attention of the House of Representatives to a series of silly and indecent impertinences aimed at Hon. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, in what purported to be a report of the proceedings of the House on the previous day, in the New-York *Herald*. He very justly stigmatized this offensive drivel as an insult to the whole House, and demanded the expulsion of the reporter of the journal which had thus disgraced itself and, so far as lay in its power, the whole American Press. A further discussion of the matter, however, revealed the fact that all this vile twaddle had been interpolated at the *Herald* office in this City, into what was published here as a "special telegraphic dispatch" from Washington City; and the unhappy reporter was therefore exonerated from the reproach and ignominy which would otherwise most properly have attached to him. The matter, however, will doubtless be more decisively and fully dealt with when the House shall be finally organized—if that millennial time, indeed, should ever arrive.

It is not at all surprising to find that these boasted "telegraphic dispatches" of the Congressional debates, with which the *Herald* threatened so bravely to astound the world are made up in a great measure at the office of the journal itself. This process is less expensive, and at the same time more favorable to the licentious displays of cheap imagination in which the *Herald* has always rejoiced, than the regular and veracious and costly system adopted by more responsible newspapers. And we trust that the foolish politicians who have heretofore taken this sheet into their confidence, and relied upon it as an organ for assisting them to their ends, may find their soul's health assisted by the disclosures now made.

So far, however, as the actual author of the disgusting nonsense with which the *Herald's* reports of the proceedings at Washington have for the last few days been so liberally larded is concerned, Mr. Ashmore and the House should reflect that he is old, dilapidated, unhappy, and in a large measure irresponsible.

After a lifetime of successful calumny and insolent indecency, he is now undergoing the agonizing discipline of retribution, in its most terrible shape. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate this than his course in regard to the matter which has thus brought upon him the scorn and contempt of the very men who but a few days ago were accepting his frantic rigmarole as the voice of Northern public opinion. In the Island of Borneo there is a small creature called the coba, graceful and pretty enough to look upon, but endowed with a fearful power for mischief. Its bite is followed immediately by a comatose condition, in which the victim lies quite lethargic for several hours, and from which he emerges only to fall into violent convulsions, terminating in downright idiocy and death. Mr. Pryor, who is described as an attractive and eloquent orator, has acted upon his miserable victim as a sort of coba. He seized the Editor of the *Herald*, and on his personal responsibility, branded him with terms which can be fitly applied only to the vilest of mankind. Instantly Bennett fell into a comatose state. Not one word of Mr. Pryor's speech appeared in the famous "dispatches," and for twenty-four hours the patient gave no sign of life. Then he broke forth suddenly into a perfect eruption of drivel. Throughout the Congressional reports of the *Herald* the reader was insulted at intervals of about twenty lines each with such stuff as this: "Roger A. Pryor, the filthy liar and bully, here made no remark;" "Roger A. Pryor, the slanderer and beast from the benign Mother of Presidents, was here silent." If obscene twaddle of this kind does not indicate an access of mental idiocy, we should like to know what does. The charges of Mr. Pryor were explicit and emphatic. They have gone forth throughout the Union. They are not of a nature to be answered by newspaper squibs. That there should be no person found to deal with them save in this inane and disgusting way, is a fearful commentary upon the manner in which Bennett has spent his life-time, and the objects to which he has devoted himself both body and soul.

Hark from the Tombs a Doleful Voice.

Mr. Toombs was intensely solemn in the Senate on Tuesday. He shook his portentous head, and pronounced his mild ultimatum, to the simple effect that, if the North would succumb—give up all its political convictions, and submit to the gentle and benignant sway of the Senator from Georgia—he would graciously consent to remain in the Confederacy; otherwise he would be obliged to retire and set up for himself. Not only did he play the prophet of evil to the country, but he declared that he would himself become the author of the calamities he foretold. He would, Samson-like, "pull down the pillars of this glorious temple of liberty, and involve all in one common ruin." Many persons, perhaps, have already pronounced the speech of the honorable Senator a fearful omen of coming mischief; we do not so regard it. There is too much method in its madness for us to put full faith in all the revolutionary and bloody designs it parades before the country, with such minuteness of detail and such logical coherence. It lacks all the spontaneity and inspiration of genuine passion. It is, we fancy, a pure threat—a cool, calculated, pre-determined menace, not forced to the lips by the pressure upon the soul of an intolerable grievance, but the studied rhetorical display of one who has his assigned part to fill. It seems to be produced according to a preconcerted programme, and if we had the book of stage directions we should expect to find in it, "Enter Toombs, breathing forth fire and slaughter." Its thunder has none of the grand roll of the artillery of the skies; it is manipulated from behind the scenes;—we cannot even detect in it a sulphurous smell; and we seem to recognize the clanging traditional bang-whang of the tremendous tin. The play is put upon the stage for performance till November next, when the curtain is to drop, and *exeunt omnes* for four years.

The speech of Mr. Toombs, when regarded in this light, must be owned to be rather an impudent and impotent piece of dictation. Much as Northern men love the Union—and it is to their very love of union that such threats alone can be addressed—it is really too much to expect that they will be forever thrown into convulsions by this incessant rub-a-dub upon their fears. If our representative institutions are worth anything, if the Union has any value to us at all, we do not like to be constantly reminded that our only tenure of these blessings depends upon the gracious permission of the Senator and of a few Southern confederates. We wish to enjoy our institutions and our Government in peace, and not to be harassed with the constant apprehension of their loss if we do not keep step to the political fugling of some Southern extremist.

The argumentative lightning of Mr. Toombs' speech is as poor as its rhetorical thunder. It amounts simply to this—that the minority should govern, and that the majority should yield their opinions, their political franchises, their civil freedom, at the behest and dictation of any party, however small, which chooses to get desperate, or even affects such desperation, in the presence of any project of the said majority. Such argument can only be offensive to the pride and the self-respect of the constitutional men of the North; and its only tendency is to produce the very political effects it deprecates. The public mind naturally reacts against compulsion, and the perversity of mankind is such, that they are very apt to do whatever they are provokingly defied to do. Mr. Toombs makes a grave mistake in counting upon the passive cowardice of the millions of Northern freemen. He does not "believe that men will be very brave in the maintenance of popular rights when they will not defend their own honor." We wish to institute no invidious comparisons, but we should like to know where Mr. Toombs learned that Northern men are slow to defend their honor. True courage, the Senator has seemingly yet to learn, does not consist in bluster or braggadocio, and it has sometimes been exhibited even by those who retain sufficient respect for the laws of God and their country to keep them from submitting to the arbitrament of the duel. Our earnest hope is—and we are sure that in this all conservative and patriotic hearts of all sections will join us—that the comparative courage of Northern and Southern men may never be tested upon a battlefield in which they shall be drawn up in hostile array against each other—a calamity which the Senator contemplates with such serene composure, and in respect to which he discourses so flippantly. The American Union rests upon the nation's deep horror of internal strife, and may still, we trust, survive the assaults of fanatical incendiaries from either section of the Confederacy. Vastly more doleful voices must call from the tombs before the ears of sensible men in any part of the country will attend the cry.

Mr. O'Conor's Legal Invention.

The value of Mr. O'Conor's labors in the Court of Appeals on behalf of Slavery, on Tuesday, must of course be left to the estimation of the Judges, and the task of refuting his arguments of necessity devolves on the opposing counsel. But there are one or two passages in his speech, as published by us yesterday, which the public will certainly set down as among the most curious of the very curious things the Courts of Justice in every country contribute to the national collection of jests. Mr. O'Conor's method of disposing of the Somerset case, by an attack on Lord Mansfield, is not only a novelty in judicial procedure, but one of the best jokes of the season. We intend no disrespect to anybody when we say that we should feel that we were insulting the memory of the great Chief-Justice by attempting to defend him against the allegations contained in the extemporaneous harangue of Mr. Charles O'Conor. Any one who undertakes such a task must have a very much lower estimate than we of the value of the unqualified admiration of the whole civilized world, ripened by the gradual verdict of nearly eighty years, and a much higher appreciation, not perhaps of Mr. O'Conor's talents, as a common lawyer, but certainly of the importance of enjoying his good opinion. In fact, we feel no doubt whatever that, even for some time after the Lemmon slave-case shall have been decided, Lord Mansfield's name will continue to flourish with the reputation which has so long crowned his tomb, of having been the ablest lawyer, the most upright judge, the most graceful legal writer, and the most accomplished judicial scholar who has adorned the Bench of any civilized country, since the days of the immortal D'Auresseau. For these, as well as for a variety of other reasons, we also recommend the colored public of Brooklyn to restrain its righteous indignation, and let Mr. O'Conor pass for this once without a repetition of the vigorous denunciations with which they visited the heresies uttered by him at the Union meeting at the Academy of Music.

As a novel mode of dealing with a serious legal question, however, Mr. O'Conor's self-sufficient estimate of Lord Mansfield is one of the most singular incidents of this great slave controversy. The South, as we all know, has taken the ground, for the last thirty years at least, that an opponent of Slavery is *ex vi termini* both a fool and a knave. A rough sort of international comity has prevented our Southern brethren from vigorously applying this doctrine to foreign nations, and caused them to reserve it in its full severity for their own countrymen. There are a great many of the wisest, bravest and most learned foreigners, who consider the "institution" utterly indefensible, but Southern politeness has always saved them from the rude criticism which awaits any citizen of New-York or Massachusetts, who shall venture to indulge in the luxury of even doubting its profitableness. Mr. O'Conor is not restrained by any such scruples, and with the most charming audacity, introduces precisely this method of carrying on the discussion into a legal argument. Lord Mansfield, as the world knows, decided in the famous Somerset case, after hearing counsel, that when a slave lands in England he is free; that the state of Slavery was unknown to the common law, and that nothing short of special legislation could authorize it in the British Isles. This has been the law in England ever since, and as many people think, has been the law here; but great as Mansfield's fame is, his legal dicta are of course open to dispute. Upon a question of this kind, there are not many living men, however, who would venture to doubt his authority upon a point of English law. Mr. O'Conor has no such hesitation. He not only assails the great Judge's decision in the Somerset case, but he gives in his printed points the reason which, in his opinion, should lead the Court of Appeals here to disregard it. "The pride of office," says he, "the pride of learning, and an ostentatious vanity, rather than any tenderness for the rights and enjoyments of the lowly, dictated the loose declamation by which he installed himself the champion of negro emancipation." This, some cool and critical people may think, is itself exceedingly loose declamation; but what is most remarkable about it is, that it goes behind a Judge's decisions, and treats his personal character, and his motives for making them, as matters which are to be looked at in forming a judgment upon the soundness of his law. If the Court of Appeals take the same view of the matter, there will be an immense field opened up for the exercise of forensic eloquence and ingenuity. In all appeals there will be splendid opportunities offered to caustic and metaphysical pleaders to castigate the members of the Courts below. Suppose a Judge to overrule defence of usury in an action on a promissory note, the General Term may with propriety be informed that counsel has made inquiries as to the condition of his Honor's private affairs, and finds that he is possessed of about $100,000, which he lends upon as good security as he can get; that he is notorious for obtaining payment of his debts whenever he can, and that the sympathy which he consequently feels for creditors has alone dictated his construction of the Usury laws—and that his decision is therefore unworthy of attention. The Judge's foibles, weaknesses, tastes, predilections, may all be brought in review before the Court as proper matters for consideration in passing upon the validity of his judgment. What a gallery of portraits would soon be found in our legal reports, if this view of an advocate's duties were generally to obtain at the bar!

There is one circumstance connected with Mr. O'Conor's new method of interpretation to which we cannot, in conclusion, avoid calling his attention. The manner in which he proposes to get rid of the Somerset case is precisely that in which the Republican Party propose to get rid of the Dred Scott decision. In discussing its validity they do not confine themselves to the law, pure and simple. They take into account the antecedents of the judges. They say that the majority of the Supreme Court take this view of the status of the negro race and of the force of the Constitution, in consequence of the prejudices of education, the influence of their social relations, and an ineradicable sympathy with power. They refuse to confine themselves to the consideration of Chief Justice Taney's sayings in Court. They call up the place of his birth and residence, and his mental and moral characteristics as a man. And they propose, moreover, when they get hold of the Government, and Chief Justice Taney and his colleagues die, to put men from the Free States in their places, and then get the "pride of office and the pride of learning and ostentatious vanity" enlisted in their own service. Mr. O'Conor's new weapon may be made to cut both ways.

Trouble with Peru.—Another Spanish-American difficulty has risen fairly above the diplomatic horizon. Mr. Caverly, the Secretary of our Legation at Lima, has come home in the *Baltic*, bringing the peremptory refusal of President Castilla, of Peru, to liquidate the claims pressed on his Government by our own. This action of the Peruvian President cannot be trifled with. It involves the dignity of the Union, and the nature of the claims thus contemptuously treated should be fully understood at once by the whole country.

Palmer's White Captive.—Our readers, we trust, will not forget that this exquisite work of art is to remain on exhibition in this City only a few days longer. Boston clamors for its presence; and on Saturday next, the 28th instant, the doors of Mr. Schaus must positively close upon this vision of pure poetic grace and true artistic power. The statue is the property of a fortunate gentleman, who cannot be expected to give up always to mankind what he has been so happy and so wise as to secure for himself.

THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERY.

Senator Douglas and his Great Speech.

A PROFILE OF HON. TOM CORWIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 23, 1860.

To-day commences the eighth week of this Congressional struggle, and if an election of Speaker be not had before next Saturday, the conflict will exceed in duration that which resulted in the election of N. P. Banks. All sides begin to weary of the profitless and exhausting war. Many members begin to lack their pay. The hotel-keepers are already near ruin from the backwardness of the season, and but very few would feel regret if either side could organize a surprise, and capture the disputed post. It is said that the present Clerk of the House alone enjoys the existing condition of affairs—his pay, perquisites and importance depending on the continuance of the struggle. Certain it is that he makes no effort to disentangle matters, and always appears willing to submit a disputed point of order to the House for argument, when he might a great deal better take it up and pass upon it himself.

This morning the House was exceedingly empty when called together, both floor and galleries being half deserted to secure seats in the Senate, where Judge Douglas was to commence speaking on the special order of the day at thirty minutes after one. In the meantime, Barksdale, of Mississippi, rose in the House at noon, buttoned up his pockets, loosened his cravat, pulled down his shirt-cuffs, planted himself solidly on his feet in the middle aisle, and commenced giving us another disunion and secession speech of the kind we have already had *ad nauseam*. The Mississippi doctor, described in a previous letter, is a good-natured gentleman at heart, but his voice is harsh, snarling and snappish, while his rhetoric may be described as hot and heavy—after the fashion of a tailor's goose.

Leaving Barksdale at the congenial work of dissolving the Union, and passing to the other end of the Capitol, your correspondent pushed his way up through crowded stairs and densely packed lobbies—at last emerging into the reporter's gallery of the Senate, where a most imposing scene surrounded and claimed attention.

The Senate chamber is an immense oblong apartment, with sloping galleries on its four sides, capable of holding about seventeen hundred spectators; and with gilded partitions dropping down from the front of the galleries aforesaid to the floor. The light comes in from above, through windows richly colored with the armorial bearings of the various States; while the remainder of the ceiling is a mass of fresco and gilding, carved cornices and marble ornaments, of a style some little more gaudy and less artistic than could be wished.

On the floor beneath us—which somewhat resembles a richly carpeted cock-pit—there are as many leathern arm-chairs as there are Senators, and opposite to each chair a little rosewood desk supported on their legs. These seats are arranged in semi-circular rows, four deep, facing the elevated platform on which the Vice-President sits as presiding officer. To the Chairman's right the Democratic sheep are gathered; while to the left sit the Republican goats, chewing the cud of "irrepressible conflict" with sweet and bitter feelings.

As a general rule the Senate galleries are thinly populated during debates—the lower House possessing attractions of a more fiery and popular character. Our Chamber of Peers, under its common aspect, is too severely respectable for the multitude: its members are solemn, not to say dull; and its deliberations grave, not to say stupid. But this morning the human tide of Washington drifts Senateward, with steady flow and eager swell. The marble stairways are blocked up with palpitating satins, and the tesselated lobbies are concealed under a sold jam of male and female curiosity. It is a gala day in the Senate, and expectation sheds a thrill and glow of excitement over every countenance.

Even the Reporters' Gallery—this seat of brooding observation—this journalistic "bed of St. Kevin," where the Salique law prevails—has been this morning invaded by tumultuous billows of *moire antique* and watered silks. We are pushed off our stools by radiant bonnets, and the correspondent is happy who wears a hat with a crown hard enough to serve him as an impromptu desk. Gazing around, on three sides nothing can be seen but fluttering fans and magnificent toilets—fans pink and blue—of ivory and sandal-wood, and silver—fans with edgings of feathers, and fans with oval mirrors casting dazzling gleams of light into our bewildered eyes. The sloping seats on these three sides resemble shelves in a hot-house, with tropical flowers of every bloom and hue flashing and expanding into jealous rivalry, each seeking to outshine the other. While on the fourth side, there is a heaving sea of bearded faces—each countenance embodying different grades of emotion, but all impressed with a sense of the greatness of the occasion, and anxious to see whether the performer of the day can rise to the exigencies of his position.

Every Senator is now in his seat, except the orator of the day. The floor outside the bar is crowded with Congressmen and diplomatists, Governors, Ex-Governors, delegates to Charleston, and representative men of all political shades, sizes, sections, positions and degrees. The fans in the galleries keep up a busy fluttering, and the hum of conversation from the floor completely drowns the routine business, which the Clerk of the Senate is attempting to transact. At length there is a commotion round the central door of the Chamber; all the galleries rise with one consent to see the coming man; the Congressmen and outsiders crowd back, forming a human avenue, and the Little Giant enters, leading his two boys by the hand. It is not decorum to applaud, but a loud buzz of welcome from every quarter causes Bright, Slidell, Bigler, and the others of that clique, to cast threatening glances, first upwards, and next towards the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Douglas enters the cloak-room under the gallery, and at the appointed moment rises in his seat and begins to speak.

The Little Giant, as he has well been styled, is seen to advantage on the floor. Looking down on him, his want of height is not observed, while the easy dignity of his manner stamps him as the natural lord of any scene through which he moves. Short, thickset, and built with great muscularity of body, his massive and leonine head rivets undivided attention. It is a head of the antique, with something of the infinite in its expression of power; a head most difficult to describe—but one better worth description, in a phrenological aspect, than any other in the country.

Douglas has a brain of unusual size, covered with heavy and lengthy masses of dark brown hair, rather inclined to curl, thickly sprinkled with silver. His forehead is high, open, and splendidly-developed—based on dark, shaggy eyebrows and of enormous width. His eyes, large and deeply set, are of the darkest and most piercing blue. His nose is short, the eyebrows lapping down over it where it joins the forehead; while the nostrils—broad, muscular and full of power—are framed in two deeply-cut channels, which slope down and off on either side, until they strike the corners of the mouth. The mouth itself is full, strong and finely arched, but with something of bitter and sad experience in its general expression. The chin is square and vigorous, and, together with the lower part of the face, is full of eddying dimples—the muscles and nerves showing great mobility, and every thought having some external reflexion in the sensitive and expressive features. Add to these a rich brown complexion, very clear and healthful; shaved cheeks; a handsome and massive throat; small white ears, almost hidden under the tangle of brown-gray hair; eyes which ray out electric vivacity whenever the eyebrows are lifted; small white hands; small feet; a full chest and broad shoulders; a prominent and full under-lip which, in repose, is frequently lapped over the upper one;—and with these points duly blended together, you will have a picture of the Little Giant as good as can be given under the hurry and excitement of this letter.

As a speaker, Mr. DOUGLAS seems to disdain ornament, and marches right on against the body of his subject with irresistible power and directness. His rhetorical assault has nothing of the cavalry slash in its impressiveness, rather resembling a charge of heavy infantry with fixed bayonet, and calling forcibly to mind the attack of those "six thousand English veterans" immortalized by THOMAS DAVIS:

> "Steady they step adown the slope,
> Steady they climb the hill;
> Steady they load—steady they fire—
> Marching right onward still."

His voice is a rich and musical baritone, rather monotonous in its passages of statement, but swelling into occasional clarion-blasts towards the close of each important period. He is heard with breathless attention, except when now and again the galleries feel tempted to applaud—these demonstrations appearing to give particular uneasiness to the Administration, Secession and Republican Senators, and drawing down upon us, once or twice, angry threats that "the galleries shall be cleared, if these unseemly disturbances are repeated."

Just in the middle of his speech, the Congressmen on the floor—about one hundred and fifty—received notice that a vote was about being taken in the House; and this at once produced a stampede which caused Mr. DOUGLAS to suspend for the space of a few minutes. As fast as they had answered their names they returned—the B's coming first, the C's following, and so on through the rest of the alphabet. Mr. SEWARD, against whom a great part of the Little Giant's speech is directed, sits uneasily in his chair, stroking his long face with his hand, smiling and appearing to pay close attention. It is hoped that he will reply when the Illinois Senator has concluded. The speech of Mr. DOUGLAS is apparently received by all sides with great favor—even the ladies suspending the fluttering of their fans lest *that* might prevent their hearing. It is a triumph, such as has seldom been witnessed in the Senate; and when he takes his seat there is a long deep sigh all through the Chamber, as if those present had been afraid to breathe deeply while the address was in progress.

Senator FESSENDEN takes the floor to reply, Mr. SEWARD having left his seat during the last few sentences. Great regret is felt that Senator SEWARD did not take up the cudgels in his own behalf, and numbers of those present, your correspondent among the number, then left the Senate Chamber and went over to the House, thinking that all the interest of the day was exhausted. In the House, Mr. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, had the floor for a reply to BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, and certainly Mr. CORWIN, as one of the most prominent Republicans, deserves a sketch, to be placed beside that of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CORWIN is a large-bodied and well-conditioned man, about five feet ten inches high; with short, gray hair; large hazel eyes, full of subtlety and humor; shaved and plump cheeks, of a florid, brunette complexion; heavy gray eyebrows, which have the faculty of rising and falling an extraordinary distance; a head very high and full in the upper region, but rather deficient in breadth across its base; large and strong animal features, with a well-shaped mouth to match; a double chin, thick throat, great variety of expression, and a deep, silvery voice, which is too much addicted to tragic whispers and stage-asides, rendering it difficult for him to be heard with distinctness in so large a room. As a retailer of anecdotes, Mr. CORWIN is without an equal in Congress—perhaps in the country. His powers as an actor are of the highest order, and he is too often tempted, by his irresistible success as a humorist, to branch off into little illustrative stories, which rather mar the general effect of his serious elocution. An accomplished classical scholar and student, the Ohio wagon-boy used to read VIRGIL's *Bucolics* while driving his team, thirty years ago, over the prairies; and since that time, every step in his upward course has been made use of as affording him larger opportunities for improvement. Now and then his voice swells with noble eloquence—more especially when describing the Puritan at Marston Moor, rushing on to the cry: "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." But then he again descends into some humorous recital, so that none but those who crowd round him on the floor can hear what he is saying. It is thought probable that, should SHERMAN be withdrawn, either Gov. PENNINGTON or Gov. CORWIN may be used to fill his place—the latter having an immense preponderance of brains, but suffering injury from the passage which HINDMAN, of Arkansas, quoted a few days since, relative to the Mexicans "welcoming the American invaders with bloody hands to hospitable graves." It is now post-hour. Senator TOOMBS has the floor in the Senate to-morrow. NOBODY.

FROM ALBANY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

In Executive session to-day, the following appointments were sent in to the Senate by the Governor: Harbor Masters, Franklin Whiting, of Brooklyn; Hart L. Murray, of Brooklyn; John S. Anable, of Hudson; Robert Murray, S. Benedict, A. D. Barber, Joseph Tinkham, James E. Coulter and R. Van Valkenburg, of Vew-York; Wm. Maskell, of Kingston; Alexander Schultz, of Fishkill. For Port Wardens, Martin Thatcher and Edmund B. Seaman, of New-York; Samuel P. Russell, of Hamilton, and Louis Lounsbury, of Amsterdam.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The bill to exempt firemen from taxation to the amount of $500 was taken up in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. SPINOLA, the bill was amended so as to exempt the firemen of New-York and Brooklyn to the extent of $1,000, and progress was reported.

Mr. GOSS having reported adversely on the bill relative to the preservation of fish and game, debate ensued and the bill was recommitted.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. MANIERRE to reduce the capital stock of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The bill relative to wills, on the final vote, was lost, receiving but 16 ayes.

Leave was given to report a bill to levy tolls on freight on the Central and Erie Railroads.

An Executive session was held, after which, the Lieutenant-Governor being absent, Senator LAPHAM was unanimously elected President *pro tem.*, and acknowledged the honor in some appropriate remarks. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. CONKLING presented an important remonstrance from all the principal owners of steamships and sailing vessels in the harbor of New-York and others, against the passage of a *pro rata* freight law or a law tolling railroads, as calculated and certain to ruin the commerce of the City and State of New-York, by driving the shipping trade away from New-York by way of Montreal and Philadelphia. The remonstrance is signed by the members of the Chamber of Commerce in a body, and by almost every large shipping and commercial firm in the City. The remonstrance and a portion of the signatures were read by Mr. CONKLING.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill to regulate the rate of interest or forbearance of money.

Mr. BINGHAM reported favorably the bill amending the law designating holidays.

Mr. GARRETSON gave notice of a bill relative to dockage on the Hudson River.

Mr. A. A. MYERS gave notice of a bill to reduce the rates of ferriage on carts and other vehicles on the Brooklyn ferries.

Mr. COOPER gave notice of a bill to prevent the adulteration of lard.

The bill to authorize the trustees of Columbia College, New-York, to take and hold real estate was passed.

Mr. SESSIONS made a majority report on a bill requiring the Canal Board to levy the same rates of toll on all property carried over the Central and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroads, both on through and way freight, and on all through freight only on the Erie Road and its branches, and on the Rome and Watertown Road as is levied on Canals, live stock excepted; such toll to be levied from April 1 to Dec. 1 of each year. The length of road on the New-York and Erie to be tolled is not to exceed the length of the Central.

Mr. CONNOLLY makes a minority report, dissenting entirely from the majority report.

The Committee reported adversely on Mr. GARDNER's bill amending the law relating to railroads in the City of New-York.

Mr. LAURENCE introduced a bill to increase the capital of the Orient Wharf Company to $10,000, and to extend said wharf seven hundred feet from the shore.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to $1,000,000.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill relative to limited partnerships, which provides that the business shall be conducted under the names of the general partners only, without the addition of the word Company.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to increase the compensation of assistant matrons at Sing Sing to four hundred and eighty dollars yearly.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill prohibiting the steam boats of the New-Haven, Hartford, Stonington, Fal River, Norwich and Worcester or Providence lines from landing passengers or freight below the foot of Grand-street, East River.

Mr. FLAGLER reported a bill to compel County Treasurers to pay over public moneys promptly, or requiring them to pay interest on the same.

Mr. DORSCH gave notice of a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in 1860; and Mr. MILLIKEN of a bill providing for the suspension and removal of certain officers.

The bill releasing to DANIEL LORD the interest of the State in lands in New-York came up for the third reading to-day, and, on motion of Mr. CALLICOTT, after a debate, it was laid on the table.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. VERMILYEA, to authorize the Richmond County Supervisors to pay all damages done by the destruction of Quarantine.

By Messrs. TUCKER and COOPER, for railroads in New-York.

By Mr. TUCKER, to amend the Metropolitan Police law. (The same bill as was reported by the Committee on Cities and Villages last year.)

By Mr. SAVAGE, to exempt family stores, spinning-wheels and looms and one sewing-machine from levy and sale under execution.

By Mr. COLES, to allow persons having unpaid assessments and taxes in New-York to pay the same with seven per cent. interest within six months.

By Mr. VOORHEES, last year's bill to limit the office tenure of Militia Commissioners.

By Mr. HUBBELL, to increase the salaries of Prison officers.

By Mr. JAQUES, to make the transportation of convicts to State Prison a county charge.

By Mr. JEFFERTS, to prevent the imprisonment of witnesses.

By Mr. POND, to appropriate $15,000 each to Erie and Munroe Counties to aid in building asylums for the insane poor.

Mr. MASON introduced long resolutions in favor of the Union, deprecating the existence of Slavery, declaring the right of each State to control its own domestic institutions, repelling the charge of treason because of the desire to prevent Slavery from going into the Territories, condemning the John Brown raid, denying that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories, denouncing the attempt to establish a slave code in the territories, applauding the steadfastness of the Republican members of Congress, and denouncing the threatened dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of a Republican President, etc. They were laid over.

By Mr. CONKLING, requesting the Comptroller to report the amount of duties received in the City of New-York on foreign goods sold at auction. Laid over.

By Mr. CALLICOTT, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire whether a law is needed to keep more distinct the several funds of the State. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE HERALD AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.

MR. BENNETT FAILS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Aldermen BRADY and BAGLEY, of the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the charges against members of the Common Council, made in an editorial article of the New-York *Herald*, Jan. 13, met at 4 P. M. yesterday, in Room No. 8 City Hall. Many people were present, but Mr. BENNETT was not; neither was Alderman BOOLE.

After waiting awhile, in order to give Mr. BENNETT an opportunity to appear,

Alderman BRADY said—"Smith, did you serve a notice on Mr. Bennett?"

The Clerk replied—"I did, personally."

Alderman BRADY—"Mr. Bennett is not present, is he?"

"No," was the answer.

Alderman BRADY caused the following rules, which the Committee has adopted for its government in this matter, to be read:

The Committee have concluded to hold public sessions, and to allow the Press to be present to report their proceedings. It will therefore be seen that their investigations should be conducted according to legal rules, and that they should not authorize the publication of anything from unreliable or illegal sources, reflecting upon private or official reputations. The object of the Committee is not to gather together rumors, or reports, or *ex parte* statements, or affidavits derogatory to the members of the present Common Council of this City, but to find out facts supporting charges made in a particular newspaper, on a particular day, which, if true, establish the unfitness and unworthiness of those members for their places.

The Committee has been appointed by the Board of Aldermen, by which Board the resolution under which they act was passed. The preamble and resolutions show that they have no power to examine into accusations not touching the members of the present Common Council. They were appointed to take the subject of the preamble into consideration, and to afford the proprietor of the New-York *Herald* an opportunity to appear before them to substantiate the truth of the allegations against the members of the present Common Council, made in that paper on the 13th inst. Accusations against previous members of the Common Council the Committee have nothing to do with. If it should turn out that the charges in question are true against any of the present members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, the Board to which those members may belong has the power to expel them, "with a concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Board." It is in aid of this power the Committee are acting. If the proprietor of the New-York *Herald* intends to take the stand before the Committee, of prosecuting his charges, he shall have the opportunity of doing so, and be furnished with every facility for the purpose. The Committee, however, have concluded, at least for the present, to disallow the interference of counsel.

Alderman BRADY then declared the Committee adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chair. Alderman BRADY said he should call the Committee together again as soon as his colleagues would agree to meet.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

City Inspector DELAVAN yesterday appointed the following persons Inspectors of Weights and Measures: Jonas N. Philips, Oliver S. Hibbard, Henry B. Crippen, and John C. Fisher. It is said that the new appointees are all Wood Democrats, and that Tammany men were removed from office in order to make room for them. The appointees filed the usual bonds with the Comptroller in $2,000 each. The office is held to be a sinecure, and the fees are large. On an average the Inspectors receive 60 cents for each set of weights and measures inspected; they have been known to charge as much as $3 twice in each year for the inspection of the same weights and measures.

WHO IS ANSWERABLE FOR THE DIRTY STREETS?

As soon as the Tax Levy had passed both Boards of the Common Council, Mr. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, issued orders for the cleaning of the principal thoroughfares; and it was anticipated that we would soon have clean streets again. But as soon as the Comptroller heard of the action of the City Inspector, he countermanded the order, on the ground that the Tax Levy was still unsigned. The consequence is, that the work of cleaning has not yet been commenced, and probably will not be until the Mayor shall announce that he has approved the Tax Levy

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FROM VENEZUELA.—Capt. JENSEN, of the brig *Conquest*, from Angostura, arrived yesterday morning, brings dates to Dec. 24. The revolution was still going on, without any decisive results. The navigation of the river was somewhat impeded, thereby preventing the forwarding of merchandise for vessels in want of cargo. The British gunboat *Skipjack* was in Angostura, from Trinidad, and would remain some time in port.

By order of Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, thirty-nine kegs of powder, stored away in an outhouse on Spring Garden-street, near Twenty-fourth, were seized on the 23d inst. A fire which recently occurred in the immediate neighborhood must have narrowly escaped igniting it.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

LECTURE OF HON. F. P. BLAIL, JR.

His Views of the "Attitude of Parties."

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, JR., of Missouri, lectured last evening in the Cooper Institute, in compliance with the invitation of an association of Republicans, who, in the campaign of 1856, assumed the title of the "Young Men's Freemont and Dayton Club." His audience was large, though not sufficient to fill the Hall. It was, however, exceedingly enthusiastic. He was cheered throughout with a vehemence that would challenge a parallel. Among the audience were Ex-Governor KING, (who was cheered,) Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Mr. BLUNT, many gentlemen known as active, if not prominent, members of the party with whose aims Mr. BLAIR has identified himself, and, strange to relate, Ex-Governor SEYMOUR. Mr. HIRAM BARNEY was elected Chairman, and made a brief introductory address.

Mr. BLAIR's appearance was greeted with a round of cheers, on the subsidence of which he said, in substance, (for we condense his remarks,) that however glorying politicians may sophisticate about the old doctrine of the power of Congress over the Territories—the new one which would give it to the first settlers, and take it from the representatives of the whole people in Congress, and that still newer one which would take it from both and resign it to the Supreme Court. No man can honestly deny the blunt statement I have made of the all-controlling events which have produced the present hostile array of parties, nor the issue, which the aggressive party throughout this contest now presents as its ultimatum. I am sensible that the border States holding slaves have the reins in their hands which will control those Southern leaders who now avow the design of making disunion the element of their power. I am indebted to the important position which Missouri holds, both as a border and a frontier State, and the confidence entertained that she will add her strength to those members of the Confederacy that approve themselves most devoted to the Constitution and the Union, for the invitation to discuss here the principles and policy which discriminates the two great parties of the country. Missouri has ever been a Republican State, in that sense which JEFFERSON employed to define the party which elevated him to power.

But is that, in its essential features, the party now known as the Democratic? This is a question which history will settle. I will not now invoke that umpire to pass upon the resemblance which existing parties bear to the Republican Party of JEFFERSON's time, except as to that peculiar feature which has such power over those in love with it, as to turn by its aspect everything for them into its own likeness. Is there anything in the eye of a devotee of the "peculiar institution" that concerns the Government of the country that is not shaped, tinged and controlled by it? The Constitution will not be allowed to exist without it. The Union must be broken down if it stands in the way of its extension; Congress must sacrifice the time-honored compact universally received by successive generations as imposing a just limit upon such extension; the President must give all his influence, and the force of all his civil functionaries, sustained by the military power, to coerce the reluctant mass of emigrants to admit Slavery among them, and the Supreme Court must reverse all its precedents to establish the principle that Slavery, as an institution, is the property of slaveholders which they may carry with them wherever they have the right to go themselves. Now, was this the Republican doctrine of the days of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON? Was it the doctrine of every President, Cabinet, Congress or Court of the United States down to PIERCE's time, all having contributed in either passing, signing or recognizing in their appropriate spheres, the organization of every territory under the ordinance excluding Slavery? The whole history of the Republic from its foundation shows that Slavery was held to be a local institution, to be tolerated only in those States into which it had been thrust, and which were gradually to be relieved from the incubus as the growth of the white population renders the substitution of free labor possible. History does not hand down the name of a man who contributed to build up our Republican Government who declares himself for the perpetuation and propogation of Slavery. The embodied South marked its reprobation of the institution in consenting to the abolition of the African Slave-trade, and by branding it as a piracy. WASHINGTON declared the sentiment of all his enlightened countrymen when he wrote to LAFAYETTE, and through him to Europe, that he looked forward to a time when our Union would become "a confederacy of Free States;" and JEFFERSON later and more emphatically admonished the South that this must be so, or the fate of St. Domingo awaited it. [Applause.]

Reform of a great abuse at war with our political system, imposed by a foreign power, and degrading to our national character, and wasting to sterility the very soil of our country, is not only spurned in the Slave States, but that which makes such a blot on our continent—sets such a mark on our front as a people—threatens such fatal results to the Union which binds us together in power, is now exalted, it seems, for these very tendencies, above the Constitution itself.

To what is this retrograde impulse in a portion of our people to be attributed? Not, I venture to say, to the unbiassed feeling or judgment of the slaveholders. I have been familiar with this class of people all my life. Born and reared among the farmers of Kentucky, deriving all my early notions of domestic relations from a race exclusively Virginian, while my public life has been devoted to Missouri and that of my father—[applause]—(with whom I feel that I have always lived, although apart from him) spent between the two great Slave States of the Potomac, I cannot be ignorant of the character and views of the most prominent and important class of the commanding Slave States. The decadence of those great States is not to be ascribed to the character of its principal citizens, but to the fault of the institution with which they have labored.

They are not the disturbers of the peace of the Union. They do not wish to abandon the fertile regions of the South, which now lie open to slave labor—the greater portion yet untouched—to force it on Territories which should be reserved for the free white race among them, deprived of occupations and the means of maintaining a foothold in their native soil, from which Slavery, if it continues, must ultimately remove them. They do not favor fresh importations—a policy which must hasten this exile of the free white race, reduce the value of slave and landed property, and render it more difficult to dispose of, or to retain advantageously. Least of all do they desire to dissolve the Union, either to extend Slavery, or as an experiment to make more sure the institution where it now exists in peace. [Applause.]

The slaveholders are combined to a man under the leaders who undertake the championship of their cause. They are well aware, however, that the maniacs who made the late foray at Harper's Ferry, and those who approve it, consist of a mere handful. Proof that the slaveholders themselves, while the Abolition concoction has been bubbling up in its effervescence constantly, have never felt an apprehension, is found in the fact that slave property has been always rising in value in the face of the false alarms. The mine and all its under-ground preparations, the work of years of eloquent and stealthy effort on the part of the very few who favor such schemes, are at last laid open by an explosion. Old BROWN, the first Consul of the embryo Republic, is sent to Elba in a condition never to return; the rest of the grand army have found a Bericina in the Potomac; and now, after the obsequies, soldiers are springing up from dragons' teeth along the Southern borders, and consternation is in every countenance, looking out for the ghosts of enemies. Does any man believe that this terror in the hitherto unterrified Commonwealth is real? It is nothing but a piece of fine acting—[laughter]—KEAN in the part of *Richard* on the field of Bosworth. The dramatic efforts work wonders on the ignorant, and while the declaimers continue to appal the ear with the outcry that the Black Republican Party of the North are in the plot—that they will elect a President to stir up the negroes to insurrection, and that they propose to wrap the South in the flames of civil and servile war, the value of all the property of this doomed region continues to increase, and the slaveholder knows and feels that his falsely-accused party adversaries at the North with their President in power, would move down, if necessary, the whole force of its millions of freemen to put down insurrections at home or invasions from abroad. There needs no better testimony to this fact than the trumpet-mouthed proclamation of Southern men in Congress that the commanding party in the Free States approve and lend their aid to such schemes as JOHN BROWN's. [Applause.] There is not a sane man in the South that does not know full well, that though badgered and abused, such is the loyalty of the whole North to the Union that it would march with an army of its hardy sons, a thousand-fold stronger than that Gen. GREEN led to the rescue of the South in the day of its troubles. [Applause and laughter.]

The John Brown conspiracy is now the galvanic battery that gives new life to the Democracy. In the North it revives the expiring hopes of the melancholy Doughfaces. [Applause.] There are two parties there—one for the Union and one against it. The former heartily concurring in the patriotic views of the fathers of the Republic, that Slavery should work out its destiny by degrees under the shield of the Constitution, the negro race receding Southward before the skill, economy, and self-impelling power of free labor. The destiny of the colored race of this continent is to carry freedom and improvement to its rich tropics, where the white race languishes through successive generations, passing into mongrels and utter decay. The chiefs who brood over the scheme of a new Government in the South adverse to the Union, have in view to provide against a danger very different from that which they parade as the cause of alarm. There is difficulty arising from the increase of their white population holding no slaves, and destitute of lands or employment, that excites apprehension in another form.

Having taken the President to task for his time-serving policy, and reviewed the state of parties in connection with the leading topics, national and partisan, that mark the politics of the day, Mr. BLAIR concluded by saying that the truth is the Republican Party is in its truest and noblest sense, the party of the Union, because its principles are those which brought the Union into existence, and vivified that Constitution which is the bond of the Union. The so-called National Democracy is an organized conspiracy against the Union, a party which threatens to biscut, to cut in two the Government and country unless a minority is allowed to control the majority, if the term has any significance at all, is a sectional party. To put the Government into their hands again in the hope to preserve it, is to put the wolf to guard the fold; it is to put the honor of the Union into the hands of its enemies to be used for its destruction.

The Abolition Party of the North is also an avowed disunion party, and one which, although feeble in number, has done incalculable injury by furnishing pretexts to their disunion co-laborers in the South, with which to poison and influence the public mind, and mislead the ignorant and thoughtless into the meshes of the designing conspirators. Nor is the desire for disunion the only common ground of these apparently hostile organizations, for it is plain that disunion is the nearest road to abolition, and every Disunionist is an Abolitionist in fact.

The opposition party of the South is a great and patriotic body of men, who have approved their loyalty and devotion to the Union under the most trying and difficult circumstances. The popular phrenzy and the power of successive Administrations have borne them to the ground; but they have arisen and renewed the struggle, fighting not for office, not for place, but for the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. This is now the paramount issue, and the sentiment which animates the opposition party of the South is the very soul of the Republican party. It will give the right hand of fellowship to every man of any party, who, in view of such a contest, will accept it, and in the face of the civilized world, in the spirit and in the very language of our fathers, who founded the Union, we will renew the pledge of "our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor," to the preservation of their noblest work and our priceless inheritance. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. O. C. Comstock died at the residence of his son, in Marshall, Mich., a short time ago. He commenced life in Tompkins County as a physician, was in the Legislature in 1810 and 1812, and was then elected to Congress in 1813, and continued to represent his District, the Twentieth, until 1819. During the latter years of his life he abandoned politics and the medical profession for the pulpit. Acting at intervals during three terms as chaplain to Congress, he has filled the pastorate of churches in Trumansburg Rochester, Springfield, Ill., and Detroit and Marshall, Mich.

Hon. David Hudson, for many years a member of the Legislature, and long Canal Commissioner, died at Geneva on the 19th inst., aged 77 years. He was a constant and influential friend of Hobart College.

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Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new, beautiful, rapid and noiseless
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To Proprietors of Steamboats, Canal Boats, Propellers, Barges, &c.—Make your decks tight and hulls sound and durable. Read the eight years' experience of Jacob Shurtz, Proprietor of the Franklin Line of Propellers to New-York, viâ the Delaware and Raritan Canal: "Bound Brook, New-Jersey, Dec. 3, 1859. The undersigned having thoroughly tested the Bridgewater Paint for the last eight years, pronounces it the best mineral paint now in use for the hulls and decks of vessels, for durability, elasticity and economy. JACOB SHURTZ, Proprietor of Franklin Line, Raritan Canal." Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York. Orders received for roofing at No. 421 Broadway.

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Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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Shirts, Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also, a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand, by I. U. SELLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Thinkers, Writers, Speakers, Including the bases of success in business, is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S lecture in Hope Chapel, at 8 o'clock TO-NIGHT. Charts, with written description of character, given daily at No. 308 Broadway.

The "Riggs Truss" is not only water-proof, cleanly and durable, but has the still greater advantages of saving the cord from injury, as well as of contracting instead of enlarging the openings. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

FLORENCE—WARD.—At Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, J. WALTER FLORENCE to INEZ, daughter of W. W. Ward.

SCOFIELD—BOSWELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. McLean, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Burroughs, of New-Brunswick, N. J., ANNA, daughter of Hon. H. C. Boswell, to WM. RODNEY SCOFIELD, Esq., both of Brooklyn.

CRANE—BENSON.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, by Rev. W. H. Babbitt, B. FRANK CRANE, of New-York, (formerly of Baltimore, Md.,) to FANNY M. BENSON, of the former place, youngest daughter of the late James Benson, Esq., of New-York.

BOORDMAN—FAIRWEATHER—At Flushing, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at St. George's Church, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, JOEL L. BOORDMAN, of St. Louis, to CARRIE, only daughter of Wm. H. Fairweather, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Plattsburgh papers please copy.

DIED.

POLLARD.—In this City, on Monday night, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, after a lingering illness, WM. POLLARD, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 Pike-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

GEORGE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 23, of paralysis of the heart, Mr. JAMES GEORGE, of the firm of George & Brother, of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 30 Grove-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, WALTER, youngest child of Moses B. and Sarah Ann Taylor.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 219 West 36th-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ECKERT.—In this City, on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 24, ELIZABETH ECKERT, aged 89 years, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Eckert, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 White st., on Friday, at 2 P. M. Her remains will be interred in the family vault in Trinity Church Cemetery, Manhattanville.

WALKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, WM. WALKER, a native of St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 16½ Downing-st., on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.

CARNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, youngest son of David S. and Isabella Carnes, aged 13 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 11 7th-av.

MCCURDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, of consumption, WM. K. MCCURDY, compositor, aged 26 years and 4 months, for many years employed in the *Express* Office.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, No. 806 Washington-st., near Horatio.

BURGESS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, of dropsy, Capt. ICHABOD BURGESS, aged 56 years.

Funeral to take place at the residence of A. P. Silver, No. 205 Munroe-st., on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

CRANE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, T. DWIGHT CRANE, late of the firm of Pinneo Crane & Moore.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, MARIA, wife of Rev. Evan M. Johnson, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner of Johnson and Washington sts., to-day, at 12 M., where friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

HAND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, FRANCIS E. HAND, in the 39th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., where the funeral services will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Mulberry-st. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

LEE.—At his residence at Croton Falls, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, THOS. R. LEE, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Harlem Railroad cars leave New-York at 9 A. M., and returning, leave Croton Falls at 3:18 and 7:46 P. M.

MASTERTON.—At Bronxville, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, EUPHEMUS, widow of the late Alexander Masterton, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Bronxville on Friday morning next, at 10½ o'clock. The cars of the Harlem Railroad leave 26th-st. dépôt at 9 A. M., returning at 1 o'clock.

ADAMS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, after a painful illness, WILLIAM H. ADAMS, the only son of Robert and Rachael Adams, aged 3 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Adams, No. 218 West 17th st., New-York, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

GOETSCHIUS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, HELEN BRANNAN, daughter of Joseph and Sarah C. Goetschius, aged 6 months and 16 days.

☞ Newburgh, Orange County, papers please copy.

GOODWIN.—In Concord, N. H., on Saturday, Jan. 21, JACOB W. GOODWIN, aged 42 years, a widely known and highly-respected citizen of this City, leaving a family and large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, Jan. 26, at the 18th st. M. E. P. Church, near the 8th-av., also the members of the Sagamore Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, without further notice.

GOVE.—At Windsor, Shelby County, Ill., on Friday, Jan. 13, ASA D. GOVE, in the 54th year of his age, for many years a resident of New-Orleans.

☞ New-Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 41, Jan. 25, 1860.
56, 31, 6, 43, 56, 58, 8, 13, 64, 30, 36, 35, 49.
Class No. 42, Jan. 25, 1860.
20, 18, 4, 32, 10, 53, 12, 24, 5, 6, 31, 23, 47.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 25, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE INDEPENDENT.
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.,
AUTHOR OF NOTHING TO WEAR,
Has written a characteristic article for this week' paper, (out on THURSDAY MORNING,) entitled
WHERE SHALL WE GO NEXT SUMMER?
Introduces his particular friend,
MOSS BUNKER, Esq.,
WHO GOES TO NEWPORT.
Also,
MISS MATILDA BUNKER,
AND THE BUNKER FAMILY,
FROM FIFTH-AVENUE.
Also,
MR. FUNGUS.
THE FUNGUS FAMILY,
Called together to decide the question, "Where shall we go next Summer?"
BREAKFAST, DINNER AND SUPPER
discussion of the subject.
The author says:
"It was before the house all the time. It was the previous question and the subsequent question, but it never cut off debate. If it was laid on the table at breakfast, it was sure to be called up at dinner. It was at the bottom of everything and on the top of everything; it was poured out with the tea and handed round with the coffee; it ticked in the clocks, it ran out of the water-pipes, it opened and shut with the doors, it stared from the walls, it pervaded the atmosphere. It could not be postponed or compromised. There was no such thing as getting rid of it. It was renewed often enough, but, like a promissory note, at every renewal it was harder to meet."
VOTED UNANIMOUSLY
Not to go to
STATEN ISLAND, nor to
THE JERSEYS, nor to
"Dear, delightful, Clasic Lenox," nor to
FIRE ISLAND, nor to
CONEY ISLAND, nor to "any other Island."
MISS ARABELLA FUNGUS
gives her opinion. The air of Lenox pronounced
TONIC AND PLATONIC.
FUNGUS AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS.
Lies down on the floor and takes a
FRONT VIEW.
Gets a fair sight of the
GABLE END OF THE BARN.
MRS. FUNGUS AT SARATOGA.
ARABELLA AT LENOX
With a Divinity student.
"Other girls and the boys at regattas, fancy balls and yacht races."
CLOSING MORAL.
More than
☞ TWO THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. ☜
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Annie Laurie, arranged for piano forte, by G. A. Osborne	
Thy Charms my Memory Haunt, new Song	G. Linley.
Canzonetta for Piano	Prudent.
The Dearest Spot on Earth, Song	W. T. Wrighton.
Kathleen O'Moore	Irish.

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Also, a few in Gold hunting-cases, $50 each.
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NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860.

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USE RUSSELL'S NIKOURENE.
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Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NEW BOOKS.
WILL BE READY ON SATURDAY, THE
10 A. M., APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GU
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMB
I.—A LARGE NEW RAILWAY MAP, repre not only the Railways in actual operati also those in the course of constructio which will also be found a Map represent Railways of Texas.
II.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELERS in ence to the Time Tables, which will enable in a very few moments to comprehend the Tables at a glance.
III.—INDEX OF NEARLY 2,500 of the Pri Towns, Villages and Cities in connection Railways and Telegraphs, invaluable to the chant, Manufacturer, Shipper—in fact, business man in the country.
IV.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED S arranged under the separate Maps of the pal Railways of the United States and th adas up to 860.
V.—SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS, whi resent the Principal Railways of the States and the Canadas. These Maps ar and more appreciated by those who more fully acquainted with their practic ty and true value.
VI.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, the difference of Time between the various of the United States, including San Fra California, and London, England, with il tion.
VII.—APPLETON'S COUNTING-HOUSE CA DAR, together with Important Rules for way Travelers in reference to Tickets, Ba Rights of Passengers, &c., &c.
VIII.—THROUGH ROUTES to and from Boston, York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wheeling, burgh, Cleveland Buffalo, Toledo, Chica cinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, &c., wi and other information relating to the means of traveling to and from all the prin Cities North, South, East and West.
IX.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS:— Railway Map of the United States and the adas; Missouri and her Railway; Texas Railways; Canada Railways; Massachusetts Railways; Six Months' Earnings of Ten of the principal Railways in 1858 and 1859; Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia Railway; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway; Cleveland and Toledo Railway; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway.
X.—SWINDLING OPERATIONS:—Peter Funks and Mock Auctions; The Gentleman who never carried less than a One Hundred Dollar Bill; The Tennesseean and the Fortune Teller; A Lady Drugged and Robbed in the Cars.
XI.—NEW INVENTIONS:—Steam, Locomotives; Magnetism of Iron; Steam Purifiers; How to make Ivory Soft and Ductile; Car Wheels; Locomotive Tires; Steam Carriages.
XII.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL: —All's for the Best! An Incident of Travel; Railway Travel—Smoking in the Cars; Pursuit of a Railway Conductor under Difficulties; Telegraphic Anecdote; the Yankee's First Trip to New-York.
XIII.—RAILWAY TIME TABLES of all the Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, carefully corrected to date.
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I commenced telling the dear ones that it was just two weeks that day since I had seen them, and how lonely I had been,
JOSEPH SHELDON
ROUGHLY ENTERS THE ROOM
And orders me away from my children.
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An Evangelical Family Paper, issued every THURSDAY morning, at No 103 Fulton st. $2 per year by mail, $2 50 by carrier. Contains this week—A Letter from Italy—A Letter from Quebec—A Letter from Philadelphia.
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NEW-YORK, January, 1860.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly, and has lived in the highest families in the States, and can produce unexceptionable references for meats, soups, fish, fowl and dessert and every sort of jellies and blanc mange. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family, by a very capable and trustworthy Englishwoman; would have no objection to wait on a lady, or would see to one or two grown children. Satisfactory reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer, in the City; can furnish the best of City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 303 East 10th-st., second floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as housekeeper or first-class cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived with some of the best families in Europe and this country; has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family to cook, wash, and iron; has just left her place, where she has lived one year and a half; has good recommendations; can be seen till suited, at No. 337 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; both situations she is capable of filling, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING SEVEN years' reference from her last place, desires a situation where she can do fine washing and ironing and chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS WANTING HELP FOR all kinds of work, will be suited by leaving their address at No. 207 Hudson-st.; hundreds of girls with good reference and neat appearance, have been provided with good homes and wages the past year: thousands wanted this year; honesty prospers. C. WATSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies', boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; will go by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 63 Jane-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business: has no objection to a private boarding-house or go a short distance in the country; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 276 Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes to get two or three gentlemen's washing to take to her own house, or would go out by the day to private families. The best City reference given, if required. Call at No. 168 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; good baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City references from her last place. Call at or address No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN OBLIGING PROTESTANT young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and a neat washer and ironer; would do general housework or chamberwork, waiting or laundress; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Small private family preferred. Apply at No. 86 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. for two days,—2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer: is willing to work, and has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—FOR A CHEERFUL AND RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small family, where she could be comfortably situated; a place to do housework for a trifle more than her board. Address HOME, for two days, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT AND RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 26th-st., three doors from 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable woman who is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer, and has good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small private family; best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook who is thoroughly experienced in cooking; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 20th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; seven years' reference from the last place can be given. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, if required; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 69 West 20th-st., third floor, a few doors west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; has good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 259 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and as waitress in a small private family. No others need apply; good City reference. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW, DEPRIVED OF HER LIVING by deaths in her family, would be thankful to get embroidery on muslin or flannel; best of City references. Address R. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for two weeks.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last situation. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go a short distance in the country. The best of reference given. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; UNDERSTANDS the entire care and charge of a baby from its birth. An English woman of respectability wishes a situation in a private house. Satisfactory reference can be had. Can be seen at 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 641 9th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as nurse and plain sewer, by a neat, tidy girl of 16, with good City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress and chambermaid. The best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 44 3d-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid; she is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman in a small family; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 63 Hudson-st., over the grocery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and seamstress. Best City references. Call at 135 19th-st., from 12 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 East 22d-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also Paillasses and Mattrasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN IN QUEST of a gardener who is competent to take charge of hot or cold graperies, hot-house plants generally, the fruit and vegetable gardens, and the laying out of new places, and who has City references strong enough to get him any place in the United States, and has had the advantage of learning his business in some of the largest establishments in England, and is seven years in this country, (his wife is at liberty to attend to the dairy or laundry,) such can be met with by addressing O. N. O., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN in some large house, here or to travel, either to sell goods or to collect and inquire into the standing of customers; has acquaintances all over the Union; has filled a similar position before and believes himself possessed of peculiar abilities for this branch of business. Address, stating when and where an interview may be had, L. E., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in the wholesale and retail watch and jewelry business, (is well acquainted with watch work,) or a situation as salesman. Is well acquainted with Western trade. The best of references given. Address V., care Read, Taylor & Co., No. 9 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A married man without children; is a thorough groom and driver; is a good plain gardener; would do the general work around a small place; can be seen for two days at the office of this paper, or address J. T., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, or work on shares, having a practical knowledge of it; best of recommendations given as to capability, integrity and sobriety. A line addressed to C. M., Queens, Long Island, will be answered immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country: is a most competent groom and trusty driver; has no objection to the country. Good City reference. Call, or address B. C., No. 654 Broadway—Mr. Trainor, saddler and harness-maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or groom; he is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in Europe and America in the care and treatment of horses; will make himself useful to his employer. Has the best of City references. Address I. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, in some wholesale house, as clerk, entry clerk or salesman; is a good accountant, and is a good and rapid penman; has had experience in the grocery and office business, and can bring good reference. Address for one week W. C. B., No 52 Charles-st., care of G. W. Morgan.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO GET a situation for his present coachman, as he has no need of his services at present. He understands the care of carriage and horses, and is a good and careful driver. Call, or address W. B., No. 266 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendations for sobriety, industry, honesty, and capability. Address M. A., at C. Waters' saddlery-store, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; would see to a furnace, and make himself generally useful for the Winter. Address, for two days, J. F, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT young man, a situation; is a good coachman, good plain gardener, understands the care of cattle, &c; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; is sober, honest and industrious; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended; he understands his business thoroughly; has lived in the first families here and in Philadelphia. Address No. 82 4th-av., in the confectionary, near 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Has the very best of reference. Address B. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man; understands the management of graperies, greenhouses, &c.; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Has good reference. Apply to G. W. G., at Mr. Reid's seedstore, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objections to work in a garden, if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Addres W. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE young man, as coachman or groom. City or country; moderate wages; is willing to assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Good reference from his last employer. Address T. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; has five years' reference from his last place; has no objection to the country. Address for two days J. D., No. 248 3d-av., in Mr. Pym's, harness-maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERMAN gardener who understands landscape gardening, care of green-house and grapery, and is a good propagator. Good City recommendations given. Address A., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man (an American) as clerk or assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale house; is acquainted with the grocery and provision business. References exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands the art of gardening and all its various branches; no one need apply but those who want a first-class gardener; City reference to be given. Address D. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and honest; has the best of City and country reference for six years. Address J. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation, by a young German, unmarried, who is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give good references. Address JOHN LONG, at Seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business. Has good reference, and no objections to the country. Address B. O. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN somewhat acquainted at the West, to travel for a mercantile house. Refers to President Metropolitan Bank. Address J. M. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and scientific gardener. None need apply except those who have a green house or vinery. Address D. M. C., Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Apply, for two days, at No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRIVATE WAITER in a private family; is single and a Protestant. Has good reference from private sources. Address, for two days, WAITER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent, desires a situation; would make his employer's interest his own. Can give the best City reference. Address B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

COLLECTOR'S SITUATION WANTED—BY a young man of seven years' experience in the collection business; the best of City references can be given. Address FRANKLIN, Box No 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, FROM THE 1ST OF March next, who has had experience in this country in the cultivation of hot-house grapes and the propagation of plants, and is also a good vegetable gardener. None need apply unless they can produce satisfactory references as to experience and qualification. Address SENEX, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS—A competent cook and laundress, a waiter and chambermaid. Those having a thorough knowledge of their duties, and can bring the best of recommendations, may hear of a good and permanent situation in a small private family by applying at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn, for two days, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED THIS MORNING—A COACHMAN; one who understands the care of horses; must be willing to milk cows, and make himself generally useful. Also, a man, wife and family on a farm; good wages. Call at SHEEHAN'S Agency, No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family in Jersey City. Apply at No. 46 Sussex-st., Jersey City, or at the store No. 225 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR CORRESPONDING clerk, who can also speak and write in Spanish. Address, stating salary,

H. & C., Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATER-COLOR OR PASTEL artist, to be engaged by the year. Salary, according to ability, up to $1,000. Apply to E. ANTHON, No. 308 Broadway.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN, for New-York State and prompt paying trade in the near-by States. Western salesmen not wanted. Address Box No. 3,278 Post office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at No. 221 Bleecker-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A YANKEE NOTION house is in want of two salesmen who can influence a near-by cash and short time trade. A liberal salary will be paid. Address C. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

$2 PER DAY.—WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES of good address, for a money-making business, pleasant, honest and genteel. Apply, with references, at Room No. 16 Appleton Building.

GARDENER AND FARMER WANTED—One who understands his business thoroughly: the best of recommendations required. Address F. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The subscriber has ready to let or lease, on his estate in Westchester County, adjoining his residence, three dwellings, elegant and comfortable in every respect that will be rented by the year, or leased on reasonable terms. No location so near the City offers equal advantages in scenery, health, or easy access. Being on the Sound, opposite Rikers Island and Flushing Bay, the view is unsurpassed. The main channel for steamers and vessels runs close by the shore, where there is good fishing, bathing and boating. The roads in the parks attached are highly finished and ornamented. The drive is scarcely an hour from the City, and ten minutes from the railroad station, Mott Haven, or Harlem Bridge. Steamboats every hour, and the horse-cars of 2d and 3d avs. every few minutes, night and day. The lands of the subscriber and those adjoining being in large parcels, secure a good neighborhood. The subscriber has yet many choice sites which he will lease or improve, as may be agreed upon. Views of the property can be seen, and information obtained, at the store of Mr. W. L. McDonald, No. 412 Broadway, or of B. M. Whitlock, No. 13 Beekman st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE building and grounds known as the Stamford Female Seminary, beautifully situated near the Sound, and within a short distance of the railroad dépôt. The house was originally built for a Summer hotel; is large and commodious, and well adapted for that or any similar purpose. There is about 1½ acres of land, with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, and also a large barn, part of which is a dwelling house. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Furniture can also be bought with the house. Apply to W. T. MINOR, Stamford, or to A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York. Miss Aiken will continue the Seminary in Stamford.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—The three-story and attic brick house, and lease of lot, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side. The lot is 24 by 87½ feet, and house 24 by 46 feet; in good order, with the modern improvements, and is situated in one of the best blocks in East Broadway. The lease has 18 years unexpired, from 1st May next, at $200 ground rent per annum. After the expiration of the lease the house is to be paid for, or a new lease given at 5 per cent. on the valuation of the lot. The house can be seen at any time. Price moderate. Apply to S. PAYNOR, No 118 William-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE NEW three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 75 and 77 West 42d-st.; houses 62 feet deep by 25 front, four-story, basement and under-cellar, portico door-way, sunken court-yards and built in the most substantial manner under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, Architect. Inquire of E ROBINSON, No. 88 West 43d-st., or of B. SMITH, No. 46 East 26th-st. To be seen at any time after 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The large 4-story brown-stone house, No. 252 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; has twenty rooms and every convenience for a large genteel family. Also a splendid church-site, 100 by 200 feet, on the highest ground on Murray Hill. Also 22 of the most desirable lots on Murray Hill, free from rock and surrounded by elegant residences. Terms liberal. Apply to the owner, at 12 M. JOHN H. SHERWOOD, 9 Park-place.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x130, house 20x46—first class three story brick, brown stone basement, finished in the best manner; Ridgewood water, range, gas, &c., in complete order. Very pleasant situation—Ormond-place, a few steps from Fulton-av. cars and only two blocks from Atlantic-st. cars to South Ferry. Price $5,000. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire 2d door north of the premises, or No. 130½ Atlantic-st.

GEO. W. UHLER.

VALUABLE WHITE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable premises No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25x100 feet.

Also, a lot on Worth-st.; a lot on Franklin-st., and three lots on Reade-st., 75 feet square.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SNUG TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 696 Greenwich-st.; 20 by 40 feet; gas and Croton; pleasant basement, marble mantels, and lot about 20 by 70 feet; in a good neighborhood. A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $5,600. Apply at the office of the North River Insurance Company, No. 202 Greenwich-st., or at 697 Washington-st., after 7 o'clock in the evening.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE SITUATED ON THE best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 21 miles by railroad from New-York, a suitable residence for a person doing business in the City. Has barn, cow-stable and carriage house. Is beautifully shaded, and has a variety of fruits. For terms or further particulars, apply to WM. HIGBIE, at LEWIS & CO.'S, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Furniture nearly new, will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 261 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 45 ROSE-ST., lot 23 front, 120 feet 9 inches deep on the east side, 29 feet 5 inches rear, and 131 feet 2 inches deep on the south side. There is a two-story brick-front house and two additions and a three-story brick shop in the rear, 18x25 feet, used as a brass founder's shop. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. GLOVER, No. 470 Washington Market.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 124 10th-av. The store is occupied as a feed-store and now doing a good business. The property will be sold with or without the business. The store is desirable for any business where large room is required. It will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of ALLEN & MOORE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MILL POWER WITH TWO DWELLING houses, good barn and mill, with 28 acres of land, at Norwalk, Conn.; water fall of 16½ feet, and capable of driving from 60 to 100 horse power. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY, brown-stone front house, 24x50 feet, finished in the best style, on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., being one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises. Also two brown-stone front houses in 39th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY NO. 34 6TH-ST., NOS. 170, 172 174 Ludlow-st., No. 49 Bank-st., No. 142 and 144 East 39th-st., No. 245 Henry-st., and 3½ acres at New-Rochelle; fine country seat at South Norwalk known as the Cook Hanford place, containing 26 acres. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome cottage, desirably situated near the Landing, on a lot of an acre, well planted with fruit and shade trees; good stable, coach-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW WELL-BUILT HOUSE AND lot 50 by 125 on the line of the Bergen Point Plank Road, two miles from Jersey City Ferry, and within two blocks of the proposed route of the Bergen Point Railroad. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 *Times* Office.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $6,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS AND HOUSES NOS. 73 and 75 West 21st-st. The lots are 25 feet front by half the block in depth. The houses are three stories, with high basements, having all the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 75.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENTEEL village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone houses on the South side of 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO VACANT LOTS ON LEXINGTON av., between 52d and 53d sts.; also house and lot No. 134 East 27th-st. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 8 BROADWAY and No. 6 Beaver-st., being 112 feet on Beaver-st., and 22 feet on Broadway. Apply to WASHINGTON DURBROW, No. 5 Hanover-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—AN extra sized house and lot for sale near 18th st.; this is one of the best locations in the City. Possession at any time. Address JOHN W. MORE, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE BUILDINGS ON the northwest corner of 7th-av. and 56th-st., 25x100 each. Inquire of THOMAS SEWARD, 54th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—NO. 256 Bleecker-st., corner of Morton, and No. 6 Morton-st. Apply to WASHINGTON DURBROW, No 5 Hanover-st.

A TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE ON VALUABLE property, in Reade-st., for sale cheap. Inquire in the photograph gallery, No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

TO ARCHITECTS.—AN ASYLUM AT QUEBEC about to be erected for aged and infirm persons. A premium of ($100,) one hundred dollars will be given for the plan which may be approved of by the Committee formed for carrying out the above object. Architects wishing to compete are requested to make immediate application, for further particulars, to

REV. G. V. HOUSMAN, Quebec, C. E.

N. B.—The plan to be delivered on or before March 1 next.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Situated on Newark Bay, about eight miles from the City, easy of access by steam boats, in 35 minutes, or a pleasant drive by plankroad within the hour; locality unsurpassed for health; house built about four years since, containing twelve rooms; 3½ acres of land, well stocked with choice young fruit trees and shrubbery, asparagus bed, &c.; stable with four stalls, hen house, &c. Fine fishing directly off from the house. For further particulars address MERCHANT, Box No. 169 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT house, with two-story extension attached, and lot 25 feet 2 inches by 105 feet 11 inches, No. 113 2d-st.; is in complete and thorough order; has solid mahogany parlor doors, gas, Croton water, closets, sewer connection, &c. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises, or to RUSSELL CRANE, No. 173 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house, on 22d-st., south side, near 7th-av.; an extra, well-built and modern house, all in perfect order, being a very desirable location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE COTtage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th-st., near Madison-av., one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Apply on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE HOUSE, WITHIN three minutes' walk of the dépôt at Port Chester, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; price, $1,500—$900 can remain on bond and mortgage; a lot adjoining can be had at a fair price. Apply to WM. BEATTYS, Port Chester.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 38 WILLOW STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 73 COLUMBIA-STREET Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan for sale, on 42d-st., a street 100 feet wide, south side, between 8th and 9th avs. No commissions charged. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERS!

A rare opportunity. To lease—one of the largest and most splendid stores on one of the up town avenues—West side; it was built with especial reference to a first-class grocery business, with a large fine basement, vaults under the side-walk, &c., &c.; the location is one in which a first-class trade can be built up, and to a couple of smart, active young men, with some capital, success is almost certain; possession given immediately. Inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d st., near 8th-av.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.

A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

ASHLAND HALL TO LET—POSSESSION soon as desired. In consequence of the decease of Warren Mingus, late proprietor, these premises are now to let. The whole establishment is fitted up for a first class boarding-house; a very flourishing business has been carried on in it the last season. Eight to thirty acres of land may be had with the buildings. The furniture, all new, will be sold together, if applied for soon. Location one of the finest in the country, elevated and healthy, within three minutes' walk of West Bloomfield Railroad dépôt. Apply to Z. S. CRANE, or BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, Administrators, or of Rev. D. A. FRAME, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE.—IT consists of a large mansion replete with every convenience, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water to the second story, good dry cellar under the whole, &c., &c.; the outbuildings are all that is necessary to a genteel private residence; contains 22 acres; it is situated on the plateau between Flatbush and East New-York, about equidistant from each, perfectly healthy. Rent $800 per annum. Further particulars, if desired, by addressing Box No. 1,339 Post-office.

TO LEASE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A dwelling house and grounds to lease, pleasantly situated in the most central and yet retired part of the borough; the house 24x40, two stories and attic; there is also a carriage-house, stable, garden and Summer-house. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a variety of shrubbery and shade trees, a large and excellent garden and a great variety of fruit. For terms, apply to JAS. A. HOYT, or LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, No. 22 William-st.

TO LET—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar of the new and first-class building No. 200 Broadway, about 24 feet by 160 feet deep. These premises are exceedingly well adapted for any business which needs a prominent and attractive situation, combined with ample facilities for room and light. To a desirable tenant the rent will be moderate, and possession may be had at once by applying to R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, No 34 Barclay-st.

TO LET—A VERY SUPERIOR SUITE OF OFfices, on the second floor of building No. 51 Exchange-place; also several offices on the fourth floor; they are all arranged and fitted up in the very best and most convenient style, and the rent for them will be made very moderate. Possession may be had at once, by application to R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—No. 593, second floor and lofts, front and rear, being 30 feet wide by 200 feet through to Mercer-st.; the location is a desirable one, and well suited for a large business requiring much room; possession given immediately. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE VERY CONVENIENT THREE-story, brown-stone basement house in Wilson-st., 80 feet west of Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., with gas fixtures in, will be let at a very low rent up to May 1. Inquire of M. J. SCHEDEL, Hop Merchant, No. 76 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE. Gas and water in house, with very fine garden, pump in stable, ice house, variety of fruit, three to six acres of ground, on 10th-av. and 147th-st., near Carmansville. Accessible at all hours by railroad, stages, or steamboat. Inquire of H. M. BRADHURST, on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTING of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, Croton water and gas, at No. 735 8th-av. Rent $175 per year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, WITH grounds and conveniences, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing. Apply to R. A. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY HAVing two fronts, &c., No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 518 Broadway, of C. W. FARNHAM, or at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FROM MAY 1, IN WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—New 4-story English basement (17x60) papered and painted throughout, and in perfect order, with back stairs. Rent $1,800. Address L. S., Box No. 2,824 Post-office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Apply at No. 65 5th-av., after 4 P. M.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO WATCH IMPORTERS.—TO LET—TO a well-established watch-house, one half of one of the most desirable offices in Gilsey Building, with the use of a large safe. Address Box No. 4,526 Post-Office.

STORE TO LET—NO. 31 FULTON-STREET.—Apply to S. B. NICOLL, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN ULSTER AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES NEW-YORK.—One of 214 acres, 130 improved; building new; well watered and fenced, plenty of fruit, &c. One of 48 acres, 40 improved; buildings new. One of 112 acres, 60 improved, with good and new buildings, two saw-mills, &c. Also, one of 50 acres, all improved. The above lands are of excellent quality and favorably located for a home market for produce at the highest rates, in the vicinity of good roads, churches, schools, &c. Price from $20 to $25 per acre; title good; terms easy. For particulars, apply to WM. M GAGE, No. 102 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT BAY RIDGE L. I., adjoining the residences of Messrs. Murphy and Perry, a place of 12 acres beautifully situated on the Bay, with two houses, carriage-house, barn, &c., all in good order, and within a short distance of the terminus of the 3d-av. Railroad. For terms apply at No. 340 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE farms in Sullivan, Ulster and Orange Counties, varying in price from $1,000 to $3,000 each. Also, a farm of 140 acres, in Dutchess County, price $11,000. for which a house in New-York or Brooklyn, worth about $7,000, will be taken in part payment. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FARM, CONTAINING from 30 to 40 acres, with good house and out-buildings. Must be within one hours' ride of the City, and not more than two or three miles from Railroad dépôt or steamboat landing. Address, stating terms and location, FARMER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of WM. A. BROWN, Jr. & Co., as importers and dealers in Boot and Shoe Findings, at No. 41 Dey-st.

WM. A. BROWN, JR.,
HORACE CUNNINGHAM.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between FREDERICK MAHLSTADT and HENRY SHAEFER, under the firm of F. MAHLSTADT & SHAEFER, is dissolved from this date by mutual consent. HENRY SHAEFER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, with the privilege of purchasing, a country residence, with from one to five acres of land attached, within one hour's ride of the City, convenient to railroad or other modes of conveyance. The house must be of medium size, (8 or 10 rooms,) well arranged, and in good order. New-Jersey preferred. Address, with full descriptions of locality, price, &c., A. B., Box No. 3,398 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH FURnished rooms suitable for keeping house, with a family that has the room to spare. Location, vicinity of Broadway and Prince-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, T. M. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, DESIRABLY located in a good neighborhood, between 2d and 6th avs., and 14th and 38th sts. Address A. B., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

J. SNEDECOR'S FIRST ANNUAL SALE.

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS, AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, COMPRISING WORKS OF THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE, PRINCIPALLY PAINTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SALE.

Will be sold at auction on the evenings of 31st January and 1st February, at half-past 7 o'clock each evening, at the above named place.

Among the collection are to be found the works of Andrea Achenbach, Church, Rothermel, Schlesinger, Ed. Frere, Kensett, Durand, Gignoux, James M. Hart, Edmonds, Wm. Hart, Shayer, Herring, Cooper, Verboeckhoven, Stevens, De Groux, Jacques, Lemmens, Coutourier, Patrois, Sonntag, Meyer, Casiliar, E. Johnson, Sanford, Mason, Gifford, Boughton, Tait, Blauvelt, Bellowes, Cropsey, Lilly, M. Spencer, Boutelle, Carter, Van Beest, Heennessy, Williamson, Hall Moore, Shattuck, D. Johnson, Oertel, Dix, Owens, &c., &c.

The above paintings are now on exhibition, free, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. until the evening of sale. J. SNEDECOR, No. 644 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$10,000 Terre Haute, Alton and St. L. R. 10 per cent. Bs.
10,000 Bellville and Ill'town Railroad 7 per cent Bonds.
15 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad $100 each.
50 Mich. Southern and N. Indiana Railroad $100.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

50 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.
40 shs. Adriatic Ins.
20 shs. Common'lth Ins.
10 shs. Gebhard Ins.
20 shs. Eagle Ins.
10 shs. Firemen's F'd Ins.
50 shs. United States Ins.
115 shs. Washington Ins.
25 shs. Artisans' Ins.
180 shs. Beekman Ins.
50 shs. Arctic Ins.
100 shs. Am. Guano Co.
15 shs. Mercantile Ins.
50 shs. Atlantic Bank.
50 shs. Hope Ins.
30 shs. Excelsior Ins.
50 shs. Equitable Ins.
50 shs. Manhattan Ins.
10 shs. Commerce Ins.
50 shs. Firemens' T'st Ins.
60 shs. Relief Ins.
70 shs. Metropolitan Ins.
10 shs. Howard Ins.
100 shs. Lenox Ins.
68 shs. NewAmsterdamIns.
45 shs. Ports. D. D.

$7,000 Hancock County 8 per cent. Bonds.
6,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Town of Fort Madison, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Minnesota State 7 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on Monday, Jan. 30, 1860. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.—EXTENSIVE COLLECTION of Oil-paintings, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the store No. 494 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Over 150 subjects, principally by native artists, including many attractive pictures, Views of American Scenery, from original sketches of picturesque spots; Revolutionary Scenes; Sporting Pieces; "David and Nathan," a great original picture, painted by Gregoire of Antwerp; "The Nativity," and very old Spanish pictures and "Ecce Homo," undoubtedly an original; a copy of Corregio's "Mother and Child;" several fine copies of celebrated pictures by Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Turner, Potter, Herring, Cole, and others, &c., &c. They are elegantly and appropriately framed, and pictures and frames will be sold together. For account of whom it may concern. Catalogues may be obtained. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday) Jan 26, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

DUANE-STREET—The large plot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, Nos. 176, 178, 180 and 182 Duane-st., south side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts., and known as the "Old Stone Church." This property is eligibly situated for large stores, being near the railroad dépôt. Plot 100x127 feet. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS, WITH CARRIAGE-HOUSE ON THIRTY-THIRD-STREET, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—The two valuable lots, together with the brick carriage house thereon in the rear, on the north side of 32d-st., 350 feet west of 7th-av. Each lot is 25x98 feet 9 inches. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON VESEY, SOUTH AND DOVER STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

VESEY-ST.—Three story brick store and lot, No. 108, north side, 23 feet 9 inches east of West-st. and opposite Washington Market.

SOUTH-ST.—Four-story brick store and lot, No. 163, 30 feet 3 inches east of Dover-st.

DOVER-ST.—Two three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 5 and 7, east side, between Water and Cherry sts.

Part can remain on mortgage. Maps, with full dimensions, at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY on Orchard-st., by order of the Administrator of the estate of Isaac E. Anderson, at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 28, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ORCHARD-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot No. 34 Orchard st., east side, 30 feet south of Hester-st. House 24 10x37 6; lot 24.10x65 feet.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, &c., at auction, by the heirs of HENRY A and CHAS. R. COSTER, deceased. E H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1860, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable property on Broadway, Avenue D, Elm, Cherry, Orchard, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th sts. For further particulars and book-maps, apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 26 at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., in addition to the catalogue of hardware, 123 bags English horse-nails, also 100 dozen H. Collins' axes, Kentucky pattern; also plated goods, tea-trays and waiters. Particulars see *Herald*.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF elegant household furniture, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at No. 70 West 26th st., third door from 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of drawing room, chamber and dining-room furniture. For particulars, see *Herald*, this day.

H. W. McDONNELL WILL SELL, BY VIRtue of a chattel mortgage, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, a lot of unfinished and finished Pianos, together with all the stationary tools, fixtures, sales, patterns, &c. JOHN R. FINLEY, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 932 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

MONEY LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21, in going from the *Times* Office to Wall-st., through Beekman and William sts., the entire week's wages of a poor man, amounting to $7, in the Commercial Bank of Troy bills. The finder will receive the heartfelt thanks of the poor loser by leaving it with the clerk at the *Times* Office.

NOTE LOST.—A NOTE, DATED JAN. 24TH inst., at 60 days, signed by the subscriber and indorsed by Jared Linsley, was mailed on the 23d inst., at Station D, under an envelope addressed to W. B Meeker, Esq., Cashier of Bank of New-York. Said note not having come to hand, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

GURDON BUCK, M. D., No. 121 East 19th st.

MONEY LOST.—ON THE 16TH INST., IN neighborhood of Monroe, Hamilton and Cherry sts. and 3d-av. cars, a roll of small bank bills in a white muslin bag—about SIXTY DOLLARS. The finder will receive suitable reward and the thanks of the owner by returning same to store No. 5 Division-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, A PAIR OF gold spectacles, in 26th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., or in Lexington av., between 26th and 28th sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY EVEning, either in 21st-st., 25th st., or 5th-av., a Florentine MOSAIC BROOCH. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 159 West 25th st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 450 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'

SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water-Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, with ut hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
No. 1.	For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the bed	25
3.	For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of infants	25
4.	For Diarrhea of Children or Adults; Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5.	For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8.	For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux	25
9.	For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	For Dyspepsia Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	For Suppressed Menses or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying or Green Sickness	25
12.	For Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	For Croup Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing	25
14.	For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back Side or Limbs	25
16.	For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, old inveterate Agues	50
17.	For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	For Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing Earache	50
23.	For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers	50
24.	For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility	100

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	1 00

Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, at from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

☞ We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DESBRIERE'S PURGATIVE CHOCOLATE.

Chemist and Druggist to the Military Hospitals of France, and Knight of the Legion of Honor, &c., No. 9 Rue Lepelletier, facing the Grand Opera House, Paris. This agreeable purgative, which is easily taken, produces its effects without irritating the stomach. Being principally composed from PURE MAGNESIA one of the best chemical agents for removing bile, slime, and mucous humors; it purifies the blood, and cures DISTEMPERS OF THE SKIN, the gout, rheumatism, headache, as well as chronic affections of all kinds. Purchasers should be careful to observe that the name of DESBRIERE is upon each box, without which all others are counterfeits. May be had of Messrs E. & S. FOUGERA, chemists, Brooklyn, and of Mr. MILHAU, chemist, New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor No 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS,

Incipient Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. M. Dames' Cough Lozenges. 159 Water-st.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. 12mo., cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guarantied, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.

Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 512 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1859, AS REQUIRED BY CHARTER.

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1858		$515,926 54
Premiums from Jan. 1, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1859		2,801,664 09
Total Marine Premiums		$3,347,590 63
Premiums marked off as earned, being on risks actually terminated	$2,558,271 46	
Interest received and accrued on investments	79,913 63	
Total	$2,638,315 09	
Less Return Premiums and Discount on Premiums	450,490 34	
Leaving Net Earning of Company		$2,187,716 75
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,339,730 60	
Less Reserve of last year	135,330 00	
Total	$1,204,370 60	
Reinsurance, Taxes, Expenses and Commissions	273,432 63	—1,477,803 23
Leaving Net Profits for the year		$709,913 52
DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Interest on Stock, July, 1859	$35,000 00	
Interest on Stock, Jan., 1860	35,000 00	
Interest due on Scrip Feb., 1860	51,219 00	
Reserve for Unsettled Claims, including estimated Loss on Disasters, reported Dec. 31, 1859, to Jan. 16, 1860; also estimated loss on Suspended Debts, and Guarantee on outstanding Premiums $400,714 37		
Less Reserve of last year, balance	56,427 62—344,286 75	
Available for Distribution as Dividend of Net Profits, say ¼ to Stockholders and ¾ to Policy-holders	244,407 77	
		$709,913 52

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in Banks and with London Bankers	$151,169 67	
U. S. Stocks & Treasury Notes	492,586 57	
Stocks of Banks in N. Y. City	244,291 52	
Brooklyn City Bonds	88,000 00	
Delaware and Hudson Canal Bonds	60,000 00	
Bonds secured by Mortgage on City Property	146,500 00	
Loans on Demand, secured by State and other Stocks	217,320 00	
Accrued interest	24,389 20	
Bills Receivable and Accounts Due the Company	1,972,101 91	
		$3,396,258 87

TO REPRESENT,

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00	
Surplus Fund of Scrip	1,045,650 00	
Capital and Surplus being	$2,045,650 00	
Surplus Dividend Fund retained	9,599 76	
Reserve for Losses, &c., as above	400,714 37	
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip Holders	86,219 00	
Dividend to Stockholders, to be paid Feb 1, 1860	60,000 00	
Unpaid Interest on Scrip, &c.	4,756 57	
Premium on Risks not yet expired	789,319 17	
		$3,396,258 87
The amount set apart as Scrip Dividend, being three-quarters of the Net Profits, is	$183,305 83	
Add Undivided Balance of last year	10,062 10	
Total	$193,367 93	
SCRIP DIVIDENDS OF		
Ten per cent. on the $1,920,000 Premium on Risks, estimated as terminated without loss, is	$192,000 00	
Leaving an Undivided balance of		$1,367 93
The amount set apart as Stock Dividend, being one-quarter of the Net Profits, is	$61,101 94	
Add Undivided Balance of last year	7,129 89	
Total	$68,231 83	
DIVIDEND		
Of Six per cent. on Capital	60,000 00	
Leaving an Undivided Balance of		$8,231 83

To the Board of Directors of the Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company:

The undersigned have examined the foregoing Statement, and believe it to contain an accurate exhibit of the condition of the Company at the close of its fourth fiscal year.

They deem the loans and investments of the Company entirely safe, and have estimated the latter at their market value.

Conformably with the above Statement, they recommend that the dividend to Stockholders, and the regular interest to Scripholders, be paid on and after Feb. 1, and that the new Scrip be issued to Policy holders on and after April 1, 1860.

In view of the fact that the profits of the Company for the past year are unusually small in proportion to its income, the Committee would state that more than one-third of the entire losses have been caused by fire on ships, mostly at sea. The amount paid for such being $522,000.

They would suggest to the Board the propriety of collecting the fullest possible information respecting these numerous disasters, so that if necessary more stringent regulations may be prescribed with reference to the stowage of cargo, as well as to provide vessels with the most approved appliances for preventing and checking fires at sea.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. D. BABCOCK, }
N. CHANDLER, } Committee.
L. H. BRIGHAM, }

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Jan. 19, 1860.

On motion, the above Report was unanimously accepted and adopted by the Board of Directors.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,
WM. H. GUION,
THOS. RICHARDSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JAS. M. BROWN,
E. L. TRENHOLM,
H. F. SPAULDING,
J. L. ASPINWALL,
R. CALDWELL,
JOHN ALLEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
JOHN P. BROWN,
CHAS. H. DABNEY,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
L. H. BRIGHAM,
CHAS. SIRECKER,
G. KUTTER,
N. CHANDLER,
WM. G. LANE,
ROBT. SPEDDING,
SAMUEL BATES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
WM. W. EVARTS,
GEO. BLISS,
JAS. T. SOUTTER,
G. G. SAMPSON,
JAMES BENKARD,
FRED'K. C. GEBHARD,
J. LEAYCRAFT,
SAM'L B. CALDWELL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,
WILSON G. HUNT.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Stock and Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from on and after this day until Feb. 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

F. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 14th inst.

For the accommodation of stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Feb. 1. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1860. }

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., }
No. 402 4th av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860. }

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
HERMANN MARCUSE,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
ELWARD SCHELL,
WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,
JAMES HOY,
ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

78.000 MORGAN COUNTY BONDS OF Illinois for sale, $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in New-York. This is an old settled and rich agricultural county, population 22,000, taxable property seven millions. Debt, originally $100,000, but $21,500 has been anticipated out of her surplus revenue, and this will be done to some extent yearly, it is expected, till the whole amount is retired. Apply to

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

JANUARY FIRST, 1860.

Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan 1, 1859			$3,001,920 91
Received Premiums in 1859	$685,390 58		
Received for Interest, 1859	191,426 95		
Total Receipts for 1859			$876,817 53
Paid Claims, by death	$208,354 00		
Paid Policies surrendered	25,772 28		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	32,881 44		
Paid Commissions to Agents	48,059 86		
Paid Physicians' fees	5,350 78		
Paid Annuities	905 58		
Paid Dividends during the year	156,832 17	$478,156 05	$398,661 48
Net Balance January 1, 1860			$3,400,582 39

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$55,725 87
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	2,091,881 66
Premium Notes on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,149,151 15
Real Estate	59,278 77
Loans on Scrip	6,118 61
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	38,431 31
Total Assets	$3,400,582 39

Net Accumulation Jan 1, 1860	$3,400,582 39
Total Amount of Dividends paid to January 1, 1860	$1,318,359 43
Total Amount of Claims, by Death, paid to January 1, 1860	$2,154,853 55

The *new* business of the Company for the year 1859 shows *an increase of sixty per cent. over that of any one of the past ten years.* The premiums received are over one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) *more* than those of 1858, while the losses are thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($38,350) *less.*

This remarkable falling off in the mortality among the insured is attributable to the fact that no epidemic diseases have prevailed during the past year.

The great increase of business, the Directors believe, is evidence of a growing appreciation by the public of the equitable plan of business pursued by this Company.

The Directors have declared a dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1858.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge at the Office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-street, New-York.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec. 23, 1859, and unanimously adopted, is now ready for signature, and can be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 28 Cliff-st. The time limited within which it may be signed will expire March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the 21st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attorneys therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.

CHARLES MORAN, }
L. A. VAN HOFFMAN, }
WILLIAM HOGE, } Committee.
E. C. READ, }
N. PECK, }

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
Dated Jan. 12, 1860. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1889, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.

Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT }
AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1858. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 256 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.

The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.

L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY }
OF 1859, No. 54 William-st. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SEVEN PER CENT.,

payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. till Feb. 2. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING }
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND Jan. 24, 1860. }

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of coupons to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

$14.000 WANTED ON CITY PROPERTY, west side, worth three times the amount, for a term of five or ten years. Address BOND, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TEXAS DEBT.—OUTSTANDING DEBT OF TEXAS purchased. GEO. K. SISTARE, No 50 Exchange-place, room No. 15.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following-described notes, viz.: One, dated Feb. 1, 1859, for $2 222 22, at 12 months, with interest payable to my own order; one, dated Feb. 1, 1859 at 18 months, with interest payable to my own order, for $2,222 22, at the State Bank of Troy, N. Y. These notes, having been obtained without consideration, will not be paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

JAMES WAGER, Troy, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed to investigate the claims of George P. Bickford and Peter Mitchell to the seats in the Board of Aldermen from the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are hereby notified to be present at the above-named hour and place without any further notice.

H. W. GENET, }
F. I. A. BOOLE, } Special Committee on
CHARLES G. CORNELL, } Contested Seats of
JOHN H. BRADY, } the Board of Aldermen.
HENRY SMITH, }

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.

On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st., Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 6:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 1:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1860.

This Company has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION }
RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Jan. 19, 1860. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, on the 18th inst., it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby, declared payable at the office of this Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of February next, in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of January inst.

Dividends will be remitted by the undersigned when so directed in writing.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office cor. Nassau and Beekman sts., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February, proximo. Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

N. B.—A large surplus is retained after paying the dividend. Insurance against loss or damage by fire upon the most favorable terms.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, }
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24, 1860. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February, at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1860. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK }
NEW-YORK, Jan 24, 1860. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

AGENCY NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE CO., }
No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1860. }

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE Company of Oswego, has declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., payable to New-York stockholders on demand, at this office.

GEO. DEMING, Agent.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 2d to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new school-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ROBERT McGINNIS, }
THOMAS McMANUS, } Building
MICHAEL FALIHEE, } Committee

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship

BALTIC,

A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 13, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'ay, Feb 8 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Nashville, $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $27; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, $20; Jacksonville $21, Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. Notice—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:

New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will succeed, and leave TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; to Richmond, 10 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The Mount Vernon will leave every Saturday.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line, leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK SHREWSBURY, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE and Raritan Railroad. Leave Murray-st. pier, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.; 21, 2½ P. M.; 23, 6½ A. M.; 24, 7½ A. M.; 25, 7½ A. M.; 26, 8 A. M.; 27, 8½ A. M.; 28, 10 A. M.; 30, 10 A. M. and 31, 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank two hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. DUTCHER, leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HABENS, will leave Pier No. 35, East River, foot of Catharine-st., for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.

Forwards valuables and merchandize to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the

EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

Will receive goods or orders to "call" at

No. 74 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.

JANE D. TUTTLE, }
WILLIAM TUTTLE, } Adminis-
JAMES S. BAILEY, } trators.
EDWARD A. TUTTLE. }

o27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.

o6-1aw6mTh* SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.

MARY POST, Executrix.

s8-1aw6mTh JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MISS PATTI.

The first night will be given towards the latter end of next week.

GRAND PATTI MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

The Directors respectfully announce that in consequence of the extraordinary success of their Boston season they have extended their season in that city beyond the time originally determined upon.

The great desire manifested in all sections of the country to hear Miss PATTI, whose reputation has been rapidly increasing in an unparalleled measure, and who, both in Philadelphia and Boston, has been attracting immense audiences, fully equal to those of Piccolomini, together with the great number of parties and balls previously announced to come off in February and March, have induced the Directors to make arrangements for a protracted tour. A short series of performances, therefore, can only be given in New-York by the company, (on their way to the South and West,) to commence the latter end of NEXT WEEK, and which on no account can be extended beyond a FORTNIGHT.

The attractions offered during this short season will be of the most varied kind. Miss PATTI—who will depart for Europe in the early Spring—has added to her repertoire the PURITANI and the BARBER, and will soon be ready with another great *rôle*. Madame COLSON will appear in the first FRENCH OPERA COMIQUE ever performed at the Academy of Music, and in Weber's renowned opera of DER FREYSCHUTZ, which will be given with magnificent new scenery, for the first time in ITALIAN. In addition to which arrangements are being made for a GRAND GERMAN NIGHT, when will be performed, for the first time the Opera of STRADELLA, in German, on which occasion Mr. STIGELLI will make his first and only appearance in GERMAN OPERA.

FIRST GRAND PATTI MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Feb 4.

Full particulars on Monday next.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
ENTIRE SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
WILL BE ACTED
THIRD TIME IN AMERICA,
A DRAMA,

adapted from Octave Feuillet's celebrated story, expressly for this theatre,

Consisting of a prologue and five acts, entitled

THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.

The Overture, Incidental Choruses and Music composed expressly for the occasion by Mr Robert Stoepel.

The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.

Correct and appropriate costumes, by Messrs. Flanry and Bruschotten.

Furniture and appointments by Mr. Timony.

Mechanical portion by Mr. Van Hatten and assistants.

THE CAST
will be distributed as follows:
PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)	Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)	Mrs. Walcot
THE DRAMA.	
Manuel (steward to M. Laroque)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets	Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world)	Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)	Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)	Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)	Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)	Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri	Mr. Oliver
Louis	Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)	Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)	Miss Mary Gannon
(Her third appearance since her severe illness.)	
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)	Miss Fanny Morant
(Her third appearance in this theatre.)	
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)	Miss Fanny Reeves

Guests, servants peasantry, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.

PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment in the lodging-house—Poverty fidelity and friendship.

ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.

The arrival; the first day and its events.

A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.

ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.

Temptations, trials and resolutions.

ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfen, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight. Love and honor.

ACT 4.—1. Drawingroom in the Chateau Laroque. 2. Apartment in the Chateau.

The Sacrifice.

LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.

ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.

The last trial and its results.

Entrance of the wedding guests and the peasantry in their picturesque Breton costumes.

THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT,
SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.

In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"

In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.

Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with

NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.

A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian, and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story by

MR. THOMAS BAKER.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

Performance over at 10 o'clock.

THE SECOND OPERATIC RECITAL IN BROOKLYN

Will take place at the

ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton,
On FRIDAY, Jan. 27, 1860, at 8 o'clock.
FIDELIO.
Opera in 3 Acts, by L. Von Beethoven.

The Manager respectfully announces that they have engaged Mme. JOHANNSEN, Soprano, Signor TAMARO Tenor, in addition to the talent assisting in the first concert.

Carl Anschutz...Conductor | J. Noll...Leader

Tickets, with reserved seats, One Dollar. Other parts of the house, Fifty Cents. To be had at Z. N. DICKINSON'S Drug Store, No. 129 Atlantic-st.; at C. PROX'S Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st., and at the Door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 26 and 27, a repetition will be given of all the

BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC FEATS
BY THE GREAT EUROPEAN TROUPE.

On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON extra entertainments will be given for the convenience of those residing at a distance.

Boxes, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1. Private boxes, $5 and $6.

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J. H. ALLEN...Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
T. W. MEIGHAN...Acting Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1860,
THE OCTOROON!

Gotten up with new scenery, dresses, properties, music and effects.

After which
The petite comedy of
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26,
The performances will commence with
THE OCTOROON,
Or, Life in Louisiana.
Concluding with
THE SECRET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

JEUDI, 26 Janvier, 1860.
BRUNO LE FILEUR,
LE CAPRICE.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S

DRAMATIC READINGS,
HOPE CHAPEL...TO NIGHT (8 o'clock.)

For the first time, Shakespeare's tragedy of KING LEAR—(Scenes.)

After which Mr. V. will give his laughter-moving extravaganza of

PADDY THE PIPER;
OR,
THE CANNIBAL COW.

Admission 25c. Reserved seats 50c.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—BRILLIANT triumph of the new and successful comedy of A HUSBAND TO ORDER, to be repeated THURSDAY, Jan. 26, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, cast with the entire strength of the company; besides which the laughable farce of GUY GOODLACK, Esq., and the new musical pantomimic extravaganza entitled MAGIC TOYS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, CARLO FERRATI'S terrific ascension on a rope; the drama of THE IRISH EMIGRANT, and MAGIC TOYS. The authorized version of the OCTOROON, having been purchased from the author, Dion Bourcicault, Esq., is in active rehearsal, and will be speedily produced. Wax statue of John Brown; living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents; living Kangaroos, Seal, &c.; beautiful Aquaria. Admittance 25 cents; children, 13; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

PALACE GARDEN—WEST ENTRANCE.—JUST caught, and brought here at an enormous expense, A GREAT CURIOSITY, which only offers once in a lifetime, and the opportunity should not be neglected by young or old to witness the exhibition of

TWO WHITE WHALES

in their natural state.

One 26 feet long, 20 years old weighing 3,000 pounds.

One 12 feet long, 9 years old, weighing 1,500 pounds.

The above monsters of the deep will be exhibited a short time only.

Thursday, 26th, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Friday, 27th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturday, 28th, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Monday, 30th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Tuesday, 31st, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 1, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years 15 cents.

D. H. TETU & CO., Proprietors.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE CHILDREN of the Colored Orphan Asylum will take place at Cooper's Institute, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The exercises will be particularly interesting, consisting of Recitations, Lessons and Singing. Tickets 25 cents; Children half-price. A collection will be taken up. Tickets will be sold at Howe & Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; Methodist Book-Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Episcopal Book Room; Bible House; North, Sheeman & Co., No. 98 Chambers-st.; Randolph's Book-store, No 683 Broadway; Crowen's Book-store, corner 4th st. and Broadway.

MISS E. COLEMAN'S GRAND CONCERT.—Miss E. COLEMAN begs to inform her friends and the public of Jersey City, that she will give her first Concert at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, on the EVENING of THURSDAY, Jan 26, assisted by the following well-known artists: Mr. Aptommas, Mr. Eben, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Bristow. Concert to commence at 8. Tickets, 50 cents, to be obtained at the book and music stores.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.

On Monday night MATILDA HERON'S new play of
LESBIA
LESBIA
LESBIA

was received, by a house crowded from pit to dome, with the most

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

Essentially a drama of the French sensational school, abounding in

STRONG SITUATIONS
AND
STARTLING EFFECTS,

it at times held the audience spell-bound; and the

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY

and surroundings in which it was clothed drew repeated expressions of admiration and delight.

Speaking of the piece this morning the critic of the *Herald* observes:

A marked change in the bills of this theatre attracted last evening a very numerous, fashionable and critical audience. The play was a translation by Matilda Heron of a five act drama, "Les Noces Venetiennes," written by Victor Sejour, for the Porte Sain Martin theatre, Paris, and produced there about five years ago. Miss Heron's play, which she calls "Lesbia," is one of those dramatic productions peculiar to the Boulevart Theatre. In all these plays the moral and the dialogue is subjective to the thrilling effects in the acting and the scenery. The plots are always intricate and overloaded with incident, and the play deals with the passions rather than the affections. The culmination of the third act in "Lesbia" is exceedingly effective, and was artistically and admirably performed. Miss Heron's performance throughout merits very high praise. Mr. Wallack's part is a very strong piece of character painting, and it receives full justice at the hands of the artist.

Mr. George Jordan's gallant bearing, fine appearance and excellent acting vindicated, in the clearest manner, his position as the *jeune premier* of the American stage. Mrs. Allen and Mr. Jamison acted exceedingly well.

The play was exceedingly well gotten up in the way of scenery, costume, &c. The mountain pass, in the second act, was one of the most picturesque stage views we ever remember to have witnessed in this country.

The *Times* remarks:

The situations of the piece are excellent, and were superbly vitalized by the admirable acting of all the principal artists. Mr. J. W. Wallack Jr., was very fine as Orseolo, and fairly won the best honors of the evening. He is a thorough artist. Mr. Jordan, as Galieno, made the most of a part which demands gallant presence as well as good acting. Mr. Jamison, as Spolatro, was good, but a little too tragic in bearing. Mrs. Allen's Viola was a correct performance in conception, and will undoubtedly gain in breadth after a few performances. Miss Heron was warmly received on her appearance, and drew forth much applause during the evening. In the later portions of the work she played with even more than her usual intensity. Her rentrée is certainly one of the successes of the season, and the admirers of the lady will be glad to know that she is once more before the public of New-York, in a way calculated to draw forth all her rare talents.

The play has been produced in the most lavish style by the management of the Winter Garden; the scenery is frequently magnificent, and the dresses are of the handsomest description. Great credit is due to Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the present stage manager, under whose direction the work has been produced.

Fortified by these expressions of approbation and the enthusiastic acclamations with which the play was received, the management have pleasure in announcing it for repetition.

EVERY NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THIS EVENING, LESBIA will be performed, with

MATILDA HERON	as	Lesbia
LOUISA ALLEN	as	Viola
J. W. WALLACK, Jr.	as	Orseolo
GEORGE JORDAN	as	Galieno
GEORGE JAMIESON	as	Spolatro
T. B. JOHNSTON	as	Raspo
J. H. STODDART	as	The Doge

The piece has been produced under the direction of Joseph Jefferson, Stage Manager of the Garden, and the scenery has been painted by Mr. Hays and Mr. Perkins.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR,

444 BROADWAY 444

Parquette and Boxes	25 cents
Private Boxes	$3 and $5

Doors open at 6½, performance to commence at 7¼.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,

The performance will commence with
OUR JEMIMA.
To be followed by
PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS.
The whole to conclude with
WOMAN'S WHIMS.

In which Miss Ada will sustain six characters.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.

Recently added many rare and valuable specimens.

Prof. LANGWORTHY enters the dens containing a WILD LIONESS, Royal Bengal Tiger, Asiatic Lion, Puma and African Leopards.

Performances—Pony Black Diamond, Pony Prince, Monkey Jocko, Maltese Jack, Educated Mule, Great War-Elephant Hannibal.

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HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
To witness the grand combination.
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AND BEST MINSTREL COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Each full and replete, effective and attractive.
AYMAR'S AMERICAN CIRCUS,
and
MRS. MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
Every Night Admittance, 25c. Children half price.

FINE ARTS.

Will positively close Jan. 28,
THE EXHIBITION OF
PALMER'S STATUE
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
At Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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OFFICE OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"
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Messrs. MUNN & CO. are not in the habit of publishing testimonials respecting their professional qualifications, but they are induced to present the following letter recently addressed to them by John W. Cochran, a well-known inventor, and one who has probably secured as many patents as any other inventor now living:

GENTLEMEN: During the past three months I have employed you to prepare and prosecute six applications for patents, and I take pleasure in stating that all these cases were granted without any essential alteration in the papers. In all my experience as an inventor, which covers a space of twenty-five years, (my first patent was granted in 1834,) I have never had applications so thoroughly and so satisfactorily prepared. Any one contemplating to procure patents has but to visit your immense establishment, and watch the complete system which governs it throughout—as I have done from day to day—to be satisfied that it is the place, above all others, to apply for information and professional aid in all matters pertaining to letters patent for inventions. Tendering to you and your efficient corps of examiners my thanks for the courtesy and fidelity shown to me and to my business, I am, gentlemen,

Your obliged friend,
JOHN W. COCHRAN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.

A PAMPHLET of advice sent free.

Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

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EVERY FAMILY,

by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

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Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED Billiard Tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN Billiard Table Manufactory, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

ARGUMENT OF THE COUNSEL OF NEW-YORK.

Points Submitted by Mr. Wm. M. Evarts.

The argument in the Lemmon case was continued yesterday, in the Court of Appeals, Messrs. Joseph Blunt and Wm. M. Evarts, on the part of the people of New-York, replying to the arguments of Mr. O'Conor. The following were the points embodied in the speech of Mr. Evarts:

First Point—The writ of *habeas corpus* belongs of right to every person restrained of liberty within this State, under any pretence whatsoever, unless by certain judicial process of Federal or State authority.

This right is absolute, (1) against legislative invasion, and (2) against judicial discretion.

In behalf of a human being, restrained of liberty within this State, the writ, *by a legal necessity*, must issue.

The office of the writ is to enlarge the person in whose behalf it issues, unless *legal cause* be shown for the restraint of liberty or its continuation; and enlargement of liberty, unless such cause to the contrary be shown, flows from the writ by the same legal necessity that required the writ to be issued.

Second Point.—The whole question of the case, then, is, does the relation of slave-owner and slave, which subsisted in Virginia between Mrs. Lemmon and these persons while there, attend upon them while commorant within this State, in the course of travel from Virginia to Texas, so as to furnish "legal cause" for the restraint of liberty complained of, and so as to compel the authority and power of this State to sanction and maintain such restraint of liberty.

I. Legal cause of restraint can be none other than an authority to maintain the restraint which has the force of law within this State.

Nothing has, or can claim, the authority of law within this State, unless it proceeds—

(A.) From the sovereignty of the State, and is found in the Constitution or Statutes of the State, or in its unwritten common (or customary) law; or—

(B.) From the Federal Government, whose Constitution and statutes have the force of law within this State.

So far as the *Law of Nations* has force within this State, and so far as, "by comity," the *laws of other sovereignties* have force within this State, they derive their efficacy, not from their own vigor, but by administration as a part of the law of this State.

II. The Constitution of the United States and the Federal Statutes give no law on the subject.

The Federal Constitution and legislation under it have, in principle and theory, *no concern* with the domestic institutions, the social basis, the social relations, the civil conditions which obtain within the several States.

The actual exceptions are special and limited, and prove the rule.

They are:

1. A reference to the civil conditions obtaining within the States to furnish an artificial enumeration of persons as the basis of Federal Representation and direct taxation distributively between the States.

2. A reference to the political rights of suffrage within the States as, respectively, supplying the basis of the Federal suffrage therein.

3. A provision securing to the citizens of every State within every other the privileges and immunities (whatever they may be) accorded in each to its own citizens.

4. A provision preventing the laws or regulations of any State governing the civil condition of persons within it, from operating upon the condition of persons "held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another."

None of these provisions, in terms or by any intendment, support the right of the slaveowner in his own State or in any other State, except the last. This, by its terms, is limited to its special case, and necessarily excludes Federal intervention in every other.

III. The common law of this State permits the existence of Slavery in no case within its limits.

IV. The statute law of this State effects an *universal* proscription and prohibition of the condition of Slavery within the limits of the State.

Third Point.—It remains only to be considered whether, under the principles of the *Law of Nations*, as governing the intercourse of friendly States, and as adopted and incorporated into the administration of our municipal law, *comity* requires the recognition and support of the relation of slave-owner and slave between strangers passing through our territory, notwithstanding the absolute policy and comprehensive legislation which prohibit that relation, and render the civil condition of Slavery *impossible* in our own society.

The *comity*, it is to be observed, under inquiry, is (1) of the *State* and not of the *Court*, which latter has no authority to exercise comity in behalf of the State, but only a judicial power of determining whether the main policy and actual legislation of the State exhibit the comity inquired of; and (2) whether the comity extends to yielding the affirmative aid of the State to maintain the mastery of the slaveowner and the subjection of the slave.

I. The principles, policy, sentiments, public reason and conscience, and authoritative will of the State sovereignty, as such, have been expressed in the most authentic form, and with the most distinct meaning, that Slavery, whencesoever it comes, and by whatsoever casual access, or for whatsoever transient stay, shall not be tolerated upon our soil.

That the particular case of *Slavery during transit* has not escaped the intent or effect of the legislation on the subject, appears in the express permission once accorded to it, and the subsequent abrogation of such permission.

Upon such a declaration of the principles and sentiments of the State, through its Legislature, there is no opportunity or scope for judical doubt or determination.

II. But, were such manifest enactment of the sovereign will in the premises wanting, as matter of general reason and universal authority, the *status* of Slavery is never upheld in the case of strangers, resident or in transit, when the domestic laws reject and suppress such *status* as a civil condition or social relation.

(A.) The same reasons of justice and policy which forbid the sanction of law and the aid of public force to the proscribed *status* among our own population, forbid them in the case of strangers within our territory.

(B.) The *status* of Slavery is not a natural relation, but is contrary to nature, and at every moment it subsists, it is an ever new and active violation of the law of nature.

It originates in mere predominance of physical force, and is continued by mere predominance of social force or municipal law.

Whenever and wherever the physical force in the one stage, or the social force or municipal law in the other stage, fails, the *status* falls, for it has nothing to rest upon.

To continue and defend the *status*, then, within our Territory, the stranger must appeal to *some* municipal law. He has brought with him no system of municipal law to be a weapon and a shield to this *status*; he finds no such system here. His appeal to force against nature, to law against justice, is vain, and his captive is free.

(C.) The Law of Nations, built upon the law of nature, has adopted this same view of the *status* of Slavery, as resting on force against right, and finding no support outside of the jurisdiction of the municipal law which establishes it.

(D.) A State proscribing the *status* of Slavery in its domestic system, has no apparatus, either of law or of force, to maintain the relation between strangers.

It has no code of the slave-owner's rights or of the slave's submission, no processes for the enforcement of either, no rules of evidence or adjudication in the premises, no guard-houses, prisons or whipping-posts to uphold the slave-owner's power and crush the slave's resistance.

But a comity which should recognize a *status* that can subsist only by force, and yet refuse the force to sustain it, is illusory. If we recognize the fragment of Slavery imported by the stranger, we must adopt the fabric of which it is a fragment and from which it derives its vitality.

If the slave be eloigned by fraud or force, the owner must have replevin for him or trover for his value.

If a creditor obtain a foreign attachment against the slave-owner, the sheriff must seize and sell the slaves.

If the owner die, the surrogate must administer the slaves as assets.

If the slave give birth to offspring, we have a native [illegible].

If the owner, enforcing obedience to his caprices, maim or slay his slave, we must admit the *status* as a plea in bar to the public justice.

If the slave be tried for crime, upon his owner's complaint, the testimony of his fellow-slaves must be excluded.

If the slave be imprisoned or executed for crime, the value taken by the State must be made good to the owner, as for "private property taken for public use."

Everything or nothing, is the demand from our *comity*; everything or nothing, must be our answer.

(E.) The rule of the Law of Nations which permits the transit of strangers and their property through a friendly State does not require our laws to uphold the relation of slave-owner and slave between strangers.

By the Law of Nations, men are not the subject of property.

By the Law of Nations, the municipal law which makes men the subject of property, is limited with the power to enforce itself, that is by its territorial jurisdiction.

By the law of nations, then, the strangers stand upon our soil in their natural relations as men, their artificial relation being absolutely terminated.

(F.) The principle of the law of nations, which attributes to the law of the domicil the power to fix the civil *status* of persons, does not require our laws to uphold, *within our own territory*, the relation of slave-owner and slave between strangers.

This principle only requires us (1) to recognize the consequences in reference to subjects within our own jurisdiction, (so far as may be done without prejudice to domestic interests,) of the *status* existing abroad; and (2) where the *status* itself is brought within our limits and is here permissible as a domestic *status*, to recognize the foreign law as an authentic origin and support of the actual *status*.

It is thus that *marriage* contracted in a foreign domicil, according to the municipal law there, will be maintained as a continuing marriage here, with such traits as belong to that relation here; yet, incestuous marriage or polygamy, lawful in the foreign domicil, cannot be held as a lawful continuing relation here.

(G.) This free and sovereign State, in determining to which of two external laws it will by *comity* add the vigor of its adoption and administration within its territory, viz.: a foreign municipal law of force against right, or the law of nations conformed to its own domestic policy under the same impulse which has purged its own system of the odious and violent injustice of Slavery, will prefer the law of nations to the law of Virginia, and set the slave free.

Impius et crudelis judicandus est, qui libertati non favet. Nostra jura IN OMNI CASU *libertati dant favorem.* [Co. Litt. ut supra.

Mr. O'Conor followed Mr. Evarts in a speech of great length, expatiating [illegible] the legal aspects of the case, than upon moral, sentimental and political considerations. Much of his closing argument was a repetition of his address at the Academy.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

Conservatism in Plymouth Church.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS INDORSED BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE—SPEECHES OF THEODORE TILTON AND MR. BEECHER.

Plymouth Church was comfortably filled last evening on the occasion of the adjourned annual meeting.

Mr. H. C. Bowen occupied the Chair, and called upon Mr. A. B. Davenport to open the meeting with prayer.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, the Chair awarded the floor to Mr. Theodore Tilton.

Mr. Tilton took the platform, being received with loud applause.

Mr. Beecher asked leave to speak a word. He noticed on last evening expressions of applause and disfavor. It seemed to him that a Church of Christ, gathered for the purpose of mutual conference, ought not to countenance such expressions, which were barely tolerable in secular assemblies.

Mr. Tilton claimed it a great honor to be accounted a friend of such a man as Mr. Beecher, and paid a high compliment to his high-mindedness. Yet the teachings which he had received from Mr. Beecher brought him here to-night. He was not one of those who believed that the king or pastor could do no wrong. The main points underlying the question were the system of American Slavery, and the relation of the American Church to it. There were 213,000 slaves owned by ministers and members of the Methodist Church; in the Presbyterian, Old and New, 77,000; in the Baptist, 125,000; in the Reformed Baptist, 100,000—(he did not think they were much reformed;) Episcopalians, 88,000; and all other denominations, 50,000. Making a total of 600,000 human beings for whom the walls of the Christian Church were only a prison. He did not wonder that Albert Barnes said that Slavery would not exist were it not for the American Church. It must be borne in mind that all the slaveholders held the slaves on the plea that it was for the benefit of the slaves. He did not think the venerable age of the American Board was urged seriously in its defence by Mr. Beecher, any more than his reasons for his continued absence from the church meetings, which, by the way, was under the extraordinary dispensation of $100 per night. [Hisses and applause, suppressed by the audience.]

A Voice—I call the gentleman to order. He is not speaking to the question.

The Chairman called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Tilton continued—He thought that the most extraordinary part of Beecher's address was his advocacy of the admission of slaveholders in the church, was the Church to be behind the legislation of fifteen States of this Union, which would not allow of the presence of a slave on their soil? When the Church became liberal enough to admit Catholics, it might be time to consider the admission of slaveholders. In 1855, Mr. Beecher had said, "But there is another society that solicits your contributions—the American Missionary Association. This is an Anti-Slavery Missionary Association. * * It has missionaries in the Slave States, and they refuse fellowship with slaveholders. This is right; they ought to be barred out everywhere."

In 1855 Mr. Beecher would bar out the slaveholder, in 1869 he would let him in. Everywhere he was accosted with the question, "Is the Pastor of Plymouth Church changing his views?" It seemed that he was, these facts. It appeared to be the impression of many that both the Cherokee and Choctaw Missions had been cut off.

He proceeded to demonstrate the complicity of the American Board with Slavery, and quoted a report in 1841, declining to express its position on the subject of Slavery. In 1842 it appeared that one of the missionaries had written a letter six years before admitting that he held slaves. The Board again refused to take decided action against Slavery. In 1843 the Board was condemning drunkenness but let Slavery alone; it denounced licentiousness, but did not bear testimony against Slavery, the mother of licentiousness. In 1844, the Board, according to Mr. Amos Phelps, was a resistance to progress on the subject of Slavery, and the Board refused to take any action because it had not experienced a change of views. In 1845 came the famous meeting at which it was claimed that there were expressed Anti-Slavery sentiments. The reference to Dr. Chalmers by Mr. Beecher had called out several notes to the speaker, calling attention to the fact that at the time, the Free Church of Scotland refused to receive the money of the slaveholding churches.

Mr. Beecher—Did they send back the money? [Laughter.]

Mr. Tilton—I don't know they ought to have done it.

Mr. Beecher explained that he had indorsed the position of the Board as it now stood, and not as it stood in former years.

Mr. Tilton proceeded to show that Mr. Beecher had compared the report of Mr. Treat to the Apostles to the Corinthians, and quoted extracts from the report of some sympathy with slaveholding and slaveholders, saying, "This was Mr. Beecher's Scripture."

Mr. Beecher said his remarks had referred to the redort and not to the letter from which Mr. Tilton quoted.

Mr. Tilton proceedee: The missionaries defended the reception of slaveholders into the Church, and even when they did not express their intention not to live and die slaveholders. The same arguments that were used for the revival of the Slave-trade, were used by the missionaries in refusing to exercise discipline in the buying and selling of slaves. The missionaries further, in his report of '48, said that "it was impossible to say that the buying and selling of slaves should be unusually considered a disciplinary offence." The man who wrote that sentence was complimented by Mr. Beecher, who, the speaker believed, could not have been cognizant of the facts when he idorsed him. Bnut, what did the Board do at this meeting of 1848? They had procured the withdrawal of Dr. Blanchard's resolution condemning the institution of Slavery. Mr. Beecher's brother and father had opposed that action, would Mr. Beecher now sustain it? In 1855 the Board stood on the Goodwater platform which Beecher indorsed, and yet that favored colonization which Mr. Beecher did not favor. What kind of a testimony was that against Slavery which only reiterated the General Assembly's act of 1818, long since obsolete, and by no means sufficiently denouncing Slavery? The only justifyable holding of a slave would be by the consent of the slave, and the slave was to be the judge of his own best condition. He would ask, what did the clause in the Goodwater Platform mean when it forbid this political interference of the missionaries? Had not Mr. Beecher repeatedly advocated the judicious influence of religion in politics? On Monday night Mr. Beecher had favored the Goodwater Platform, forbidding politics in the pulpit, and on Tuesday night he had said, "where you find a man who keeps his religion and politics separate, his politics are the cream and his religion skim-milk." [Great applause.] Mr. Beecher might call this the Goodwater platform; but the speaker would call it the milk and water platform. [Laughter.] Did Mr. Beecher know that the author of *The South Side of Slavery* was elected every year a member of the Presidential Committee? It was true the American Board spread the gospel; but what kind of a gospel was it? The American Board was improving little by little, but he did not think it would improve much in our day. The Board was responsible for the conduct of the missionaries, and the only way to meet them was to cut off the supplies. They could cut off any immorality that was not a national sin. They could cut off Dr. Pomery without evidence, but could not cut off the supporters of Slavery—the mother of adultery and other abominations. The Board could countenance the excommunication of Hindoo converts who would not commune with others of a different caste, was it more unreasonable to ask them to cut off those who held slaves and countenanced the domination of Slavery? He had it from a reliable source that there was a design to make the Cherokee country another Slave State. The Senator from Arkansas had already moved to extend the laws over the Territories.

In conclusion, Mr. Tilton created a decidedly dramatic effect, and no little confusion in the house, by producing a Sharpe's rifle used by Mr. Doy in Kansas, and one of the original twenty-five collected by Mr. Beecher, and called upon the latter to stand by the principles that actuated him in 1856, and rescue the Cherokee Territory from Slavery, being greeted at the conclusion of his remarks by vehement applause.

Mr. Beecher commenced by reasserting his wish that the explosions ot applause and disapproval should be continued. Nothing pleased him better than to see young men able to call the pastor to account, and he was not afraid to take the responsibility of his teachings. In behalf of his brother and friend, and son in the Lord, of whom he was proud (Mr. Tilton,) he had told him to be of good cheer, and speak his whole mind, and he believed he had done it. Some parts of it he liked—that which was to the point, and that which abstractly was not. He had been called in question for alluding to the venerableness of the Board, but he had merely spoken of that in connection with its service and principles, and the platform upon which it had now come. As to the church membership of slaveholders, he was just where he always was and always should be.

First—Slaveholding was *prima facie* evidence of sin, and the great doctrine was, that a slaveholder could not sit at the communion table. But,

Secondly—If he could make it appear that his relation to the system of Slavery is without his own will, he is relieved from responsibility.

Thirdly—The church must be the judge. They must ask how came he in this relation? Does he satisfy us that it is an unwilling relation? The church had a right, after proper arguing, to say that a man had taken himself out of the general category of slaveholders and made himself a special exception.

These had always been his doctrines. He would not allow a slaveholder to commune unless he could show that he was holding slaves unwillingly and for their good, preparing them for liberty. If the slaveholder held slaves as the missionary John Wilson did—because they would not take emancipation, Dr. Beecher would commune with him, if he had to set up a church home.

Mr. Tilton—I would ask his slaves.

Mr. Beecher—Of course you would. That would be part of the way to obtain the evidence. Dr. Cheever took the circuitous route of claiming that a man who held a slave by consent of the slave, was not a slaveholder—but that was too fine reasoning—for a man must be a slaveholder when he held a slave under law. His friend had commented on his remark that the Board had progressed with public opinion—and held up the wrongs of the Board while in a state of progression. But, the true way was to look at the position of the Board now, at the time when he (Mr. Beecher) indorsed it. He said at last the Board had come out, and coincided with public sentiment. What was the ground on which the Board stood? It was the Goodwater Platform which denounced Slavery according to the General Assembly's act of 1818. Mr. Beecher read extracts from that Platform, denouncing Slavery in unmeasured terms. It might as well be said that the Bible was a dead letter as to say this Goodwater Platform was a dead letter. The doctrines of the Bible were not always carried out by the churches any more than this Goodwater Platform. And when the Choctaw Missions refused to act up to this Platform they were cut off by the Board. The Cherokee missions were sustained only on condition that they should continue the teaching that the Board had finally resolved upon in its Anti-Slavery Platform, of Goodwater? For fifteen years the American Board had drawn the bands tighter and tighter on Anti-Slavery principles, and their last platform had been so Anti-Slavery that one mission had gone off while another remained only on promise of improvement. Mr. Tilton had not done justice to the vast labors of the American Board around the world. If they had ten faults where they now have one, he would not have looked at them with only reprehension, reprobation and cursing. No body of men on the face of the earth could bear such a crucible trial as that. It seemed that it would have been better to leave Dr. Pomeroy unnoticed. All had their faults, and Dr. Pomeroy was a subject for reflection and sorrow.

Mr. Beecher was here reminded by Mr. Tilton that complaint was only made that Dr. Pomeroy was censured without evidence. A long colloquy ensued between Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Wood, a representative of the American Board, who explained that Dr. Pomeroy had been censured on his own confession.

Mr. Beecher continued at great length to defend the conservative side of the Anti-Slavery cause, condemning the splitting up into factions, and avowing his own intention to oppose the development of a bigotry which he had always opposed in the opponents of Anti-Slavery. He would stay in the Church, and in the Union, and in the American Board, to get them in the right path, and to keep them there. He avowed that the principles of the American Board, on the subject of Slavery, were his principles, and ridiculed the idea of his young convert averring that Henry Ward Beecher is not Abolitionist enough. If the Church should cut off the American Board, it would be asked: What must the Church be, if Henry Ward Beecher is not Anti-Slaveey enough for them? [Laughter.]

A Voice—Why could you not stay in the Tract Society, on the same principles?

Mr. Beecher—Because they would not let us stay in; they choked down discussion.

A desultory and excited discussion arose at the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's speech, on a motion for the previous questinn. The Chair didn't understand parliamentary rules, and everybody undertook to instruct him. The house finally decided to cut off debate, and by an overwhelming vote adopted the amendment, deciding to take up a collection for the Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association—Foreign Department, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, thus indorsing the conservatism of Mr. Beecher and the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the American Board.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Festival of the Burns Club.—The Burns Club of the City of New-York held its anniversary last evening in honor of the birthday of Robert Burns, at the Pacific Hotel. About one hundred and fifty guests were present. Mr. J. Nicholson, the President of the Club, presided, assisted by the Vice-Presidents. After the blessing was pronounced by Mr. George Brodie, they took their seats at the table, which was spread with a substantial meal. The "Address to the haggis," a ceremony never omitted on such occasions, was pronounced by John Robertson. The dinner disposed of, the President announced the regular toasts of the evening, which he prefaced with appropriate remarks. These were responded to in the most patriotic and eloquent terms by the different gentlemen to whom each part had been assigned. In responding to the first toast,—"The day we celebrate," Mr. George Brodie drew a picture of the infancy of the great poet, his early struggles with hardship and poverty, the trials of his manhood, and his final triumphs as the poet of nature, all which were appropriately illustrated upon the canvas before them. "The genius of Burns," "The Land we live in," "The illustrious Sons of Scotland," and "The Lasses," all found appropriate responses, interspersed with songs and music, which occupied the company until a late hour, when they separated in the happiest of humors.

Steamship Sale Postponed.—The sale of the five steamships belonging to Marshall O. Roberts and others, trustees of the old U.S. Mail line, advertised to take place yesterday, was again postponed until Feb. 20, at the same time and place. This action was necessary because the *Philadelphia* is still in the hands of the United States Marshal at New-Orleans, while the *Empire City* and *Moses Taylor* are at sea or in a foreign port. It is annoucbed by telegraph that further time has been given to the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to prepare for trial in the case of the *Philadelphia*. Meanwhile, the Marshal has placed the ship in charge of Mr. E. H. Guerber, formerly in the employ of the Company, and Mr. William Scott, who was chief-engineer when the ship was seized.

Annual Ball of the Young Men's Association.—The Sixth Annual Ball of the Young Men's Association, in behalf of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, was held last evening in the Academy of Music. As is usual, the parquette was boarded over so as to be on a level with the stage. There were no decorations about the house, but the large number of ladies present amply supplied what might otherwise have been a deficiency. Pecuniarily the ball was a success, the number of tickets sold being about 1,500.

Attempted Suicide.—George Davis, residing at No. 3 Bayard-street, was found in an out-house on Tuesday evening, bleeding profusely from a gash which he had made across his throat with a razor. He was taken to the City Hospital, where the wound, which is not supposed to be mortal, was dressed. Poverty was said to be the cause of the attempt at suicide.

Dangerous Walls Pulled Down.—Information was lodged with Deputy Superintendent Carpenter yesterday afternoon to the effect that the walls of the building No. 15½ Bowery, destroyed by fire on the 15th inst., were still standing, and liable at any moment to fall into the street. Capt. Davis was ordered by the Police Commissioners to procure men and pull down the walls, which he did with the assistance of some firemen and a portion of his officers.

The Heirs of Senator Broderick.—We are desired to state that Messrs. Robert and John Broderick, who reside in this City at No. 112 East Forty-second-street, are the next heirs to the property of the late Senator Broderick, their father being the brother of the deceased.

Rev. Dr. Holland's third lecture in the course occurs this evening at Clinton Hall, on the great national poet of Germany, Goethe.

Fires.

At 8 o'clock last evening the coach-lamp factory of Henry Edward, on the first floor of No. 66 Duane-street, was discovered to be on fire. The flames extended to the third floor and basement, causing the following losses: Mr. Edward, $2,000, insured; A. W. Metcalf manufacturer of brass faucets, $500, insured; Messrs. Strenlins & Palmer, manufacturers of chocolate, $200, insured; Mr. James R. Ryan, bookbinder, $2,000, insured in the American, Exchange and Hamilton Insurance Companies. Messrs. James Connor & Sons and G. P. Putman & Co. had books in Mr. Ryan's bindery, which are injured to the amount of $7,000, partially insured.... About midnight, on Tuesday, the fancy dry goods store of Mr. S. S. Walker, No. 214 Sixth-avenue, was injured by fire to the extent of $1,000. The stock suffered to the amount of $800, and the building $200.... Four horses, in a stable at No. 235 West Sixteenth-street, were suffocated by the building catching fire about six o'clock yesterday morning. They were valued at $1,000. Messrs. D. S. Ormsby & Son, manufacturers of soda water and root beer, also lost $1,000; not insured.... A young lady, while going out of the store of Christian Krensher, No. 46 Lewis-street, accidentally knocked a fluid can on the stove. The flames which originated in this accident consumed property valued at $400; insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The building was injured to the extent of $100.... Mr. Bernard Baronn, dealer in ribbons and millinery goods, at No. 12 John-street, had his stock injured last evening by fire to the amount of $300; insured.... The planing and moulding mill of Messrs. Wells & Conkling, No. 322 West Twenty-eighth-street, caught fire by a spark from a foundry near by, and was injured to the extent of $3,000; uninsured.

Coroners' Inquests.

Mr. Benjamin E. Mackie, a lawyer doing business at No. 56 Wall-street, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.... Meta C. Ward, a little girl, 3 years of age, living at No. 515 Greenwich-street, was fatally scalded on Wednesday by the overturning of a kettle of hot water. Verdicts of death by suicide and accident were given in the respective cases.

Police Reports.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.—A young man giving his name as David Merritt was arrested yesterday on a charge of having swindled various parties, both in the county and City, out of different amounts by methods which the ingenuity of a scoundrel alone could suggest. Messrs. Many & Lewis, jewelers in Grand-street, Messrs. Hoyt, Badger & Dillon, jewelers in Fulton-st., and Messrs. R. Ferris & Co., jewelers in Eighth-avenue, are said to have lost by exchanging goods with him for worthless checks. His latest attempt was to swindle parties in the country by writing to them of mythical express packages, which they might have by sending money to cover the charges. He was arrested while inquiring at the Post-office for letters addressed to one of his numerous *aliases*.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Fire-Marshal Baker yesterday concluded the investigation in the case of James Carroll, charged with setting fire, on the night of the 12th inst., to the premises No. 385 Seventh-avenue, occupied by T. F. Sheridan as a liquor-store. The testimony adduced was so strong against the accused that Justice Quackenbush committed Carroll for trial, and refused to admit him to bail. Had it not been for the exertions of the firemen, several persons living over Sheridan's store would have been suffocated.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Youthful Burglars Arrested.—Three boys, named John Johnson, James Kelly and Ignatius Spraeil, were brought before Justice Cornwell, yesterday, and committed in full to answer several charges preferred against them by different merchants doing business on Atlantic-street. The accused are members of a gang of youthful thieves located in the Second and Fifth Wards. The oldest of the gang is not over eighteen years of age, and the youngest is ten years old.

Constables' Fees.—Judge Culver declines to audit the Constables' bills for services rendered, under the recent decision of Judge Emott, until the city authorities decide whether the case shall go to a higher court or not.

Elm-Place Sunday-School.—The annual festival exercises of the Elm-Place Sabbath-school were repeated last evening in the Tabernacle, for the fifth time, before a crowded and delighted audience.

City Court.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 52, 73, 74, 75, 80, 10, 62, 70, 24, 27, 51, 58, 79, 16.

Arrest of a Supposed Forger.—A man known as Col. Cross, said to belong to the South, was brought to this city, on Monday, from Pittsburgh, on a bench warrant, to answer one or more bills of indictment, in which he is charged with forging bank checks. The accused is implicated in forgeries perpetrated in most of the cities from New-Orleans to Boston, by which large sums were obtained from banking institutions. Genuine checks, from which the forgeries were made, were, it is said, obtained by purchasing, after bank hours, a small bill, and presenting a fifty or a hundred-dollar bank note in payment, with the remark that if it was not convenient to give the change, a check for the balance would do. Several forged checks for large amounts were paid at the counters of Philadelphia Banks, among them the Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics', Manufacturers' and Mechanics', Consolidation, and Northern Liberties. The amount obtained in this city reached about ten thousand dollars. It is understood that the indictments against Cross were founded upon the disclosures made by Adolph Bishop, now under conviction here. The accused has the reputation of being one of the most skillful penmen in the country, and the checks he is charged with forging were so well executed that their character was not discovered until the perpetrator had fled.—*Phil. Ledger. Jan. 25.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Mr. Raymond's Speech—Delivered at the recent Union Meeting at Albany.

Northern and Southern Trade—Full accounts of the State of Trade in this City, as affected by the Southern Agitation.

Important Speeches—Speech of Senator Douglas, delivered in the U. S. Senate, Jan. 23; Speech of John Sherman in the House of Representatives; Roger A. Pryor's Attack on the *Herald*; Senator Toombs' Disunion Speech.

How to Make Money—An Interesting Article.

Literary Selections—Extracts from Foreign Periodicals, &c.

Agricultural and Domestic—Items for the Farmers—Recipes for the Housewife.

Political—Reports of Political Movements.

The News—Summary of the News of the Week—Foreign, Domestic, City, and Commercial.

Europe—Latest Intelligence by the *Africa*.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Personal Paragraphs, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous Items.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price, $2 per year.

[Advertisement.]

To-Day.—Private examinations with Charts, and full written descriptions of character, and advice in regard to the most appropriate occupations or pursuits in life, faults, and how to correct them; the management of children; self-improvement, etc., given by Prof. Fowler, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, next door to Duane-st.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Bad legs, when from injury, feeble circulation, foul blood or neglected chill, inflammation, succeeded by ulceration, has attacked the lower limbs, Holloway's remedies have never failed to cure a single instance of this description.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 25.

$5,000 U. States 6s, '67	106	450 N. Y. Cent. R.	73⅛
1,000 U. States 5s, '65	99¾	1450 do	73
4,000 Missouri S. 6s	79⅞	600 do ... s10	73
4,000 N. Carolina S. 6s	94	950 do ... s10	72⅞
2,000 Ken. 5s p. in N. Y	100	1050 do	72⅞
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	86½	200 do ... s30	72¾
7,000 do	86¾	150 do ... b60	73
3,000 California S. 7s.	82¼	100 Erie Railroad	8½
8,000 Brook. C. W. L.	100	200 Hudson River R.	41
11,000 N. Y. Central 6's	91	250 Harlem R	9½
3,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76	103½	100 Mich. Central R. s60	36¼
1,000 Erie R. C'n. Bs. '71	27	100 do	36⅛
1,000 H'd. Riv. R. 1st M.	106½	300 do ... b30	36⅜
3,000 Mich So 1st M. B.	70½	5 Panama Railroad	130
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89	50 do ... s60	129½
4,000 do	88¾	275 Illinois Central R.	56¼
6,000 do	88½	25 Cleve Col & Cin. R.	89
6,000 do	88¾	800 Galena & Chicago R	62
125 Phenix Bank	105	350 do ... s10	62
5 Bank of Commerce.	96½	100 do ... b10	62
55 American Ex. Bk.	98	100 do ... b60	62¼
10 Continental Bank.	97½	450 do ... s3	61⅞
20 National Bank	101½	100 Cle. & Toledo R. b60	20¼
10 Bank of New-York	100	600 Chi. & R. I. R. s60	63
50 Del. & Hud. Cn. Co	94¾	300 do	63¼
25 do	94½	200 do ... s30	63⅛
200 Pac. M. S. Co. b60	77	100 do ... s60	63⅛
100 do	76½	200 do ... b30	63¼
100 Brooklyn City R.	116	520 do	63⅛
100 Reading Railroad.	37¾	10 Cle. P. & Ash. R. b60	112

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. States 5s, '74.	100½	200 N. Y. Cen. R. b60	72¾
9,000 Missouri S. 6s.	79⅞	300 do	72⅝
10,000 Virginia S. 6s.	91½	300 do ... b60	72⅞
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R 7s.	101½	200 do	72¾
3,000 M. S. & Sg. Fd. Bs.	54	100 do ... s10	72⅝
10,000 Ill Cen. R. B. s60	87	200 do ... s3	72⅝
5,000 do	87½	100 do ... b30	72¾
20 Bank of Commerce	96½	250 do ... s5	72⅝
1000 Reading R. b60	38	100 Clev. & Tol. R. b60	20⅜
200 do	37¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R. s10	63
200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	15	100 do ... s30	63
10 Panama R	129¾	200 do ... b60	63⅜
100 Ill. Central R. b60	56½	100 do ... s7	63⅛
300 Gal. & Chi. R. ex d.	59	100 do ... s15	63⅛

Wednesday, Jan. 25—P. M.

The delivery this morning of the California remittance of Jan. 5 contributes $1,760,000 to the ease in the supply of Money, as the Gold will go into Bank as soon as passed through the Assay Office, in the absence of export demand. Neither the Foreign nor Southern Exchanges are, for the present, adverse to New-York. The former closed weak for the last mail inside of 109 ₩ cent. on London for the very best bills. The next mail will be made up for the screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, to sail for Liverpool on Saturday. Letters can also be forwarded to Portland on Friday afternoon to take the Canadian and Liverpool steamer on Saturday. There is not much appearance of business in the way of Exchange to-day. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port, the present week, reaches $1,499,853, against $1,171,188 same week last season. The Customs have fallen off to-day, and the receipts light from this source at the Sub-Treasury, say $7,400. The deposits of Gold on account of the remainder of the 6 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills awarded on the 27th December have been voluntarily resumed, although not wanted by the Department at present. The sum of $150,000 was paid in to-day. Among the Stock Brokers the employment of Money, on call, is comparatively moderate, and a number of 6 ₩ cent. loans were paid off to-day. Discounts are the same as quoted yesterday, 7 ₩ cent. for prime selections of paper 60@90 days; 7½@8 ₩ cent. for longer dates.

On the Stock Exchange, the business in New-York Central shares was active; the sellers pressed some considerable parcels of cash stock through the early Board, at 73@72⅞ ₩ cent., and this led to Street sales as low as 72½ ₩ cent. In the afternoon the demand improved on this additional decline, and the final quotation was 72¾@73 ₩ cent., as against 73¼ ₩ cent. at the close on Tuesday. The sales of the day amount altogether to about 7,500 shares. The depreciation in the cash price and the sales on contract, on the calculation of a further fall, are of course mainly based upon the threatened legislation against the Roads at Albany. The advices, private and otherwise, from that quarter, to-day, are quite contradictory, but, taken together and carefully averaged, our own deduction is, that the probabilities are really lessening of the final passage of any one of the hostile propositions through the ordeal of both Houses. As the discussion proceeds, the trade interests involved are found of much higher public importance than personal or corporate concern, and when such questions are brought to the test of sound and enlightened State policy, New-York is not apt to legislate rashly or hastily against her own trade and commerce, any more than against her public credit. At the same time, the present anxiety is all sufficient for the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange, and the disposition to sell the Central shares, as a speculation, is somewhat increased by the chances of a prolonged, and, perhaps, angry struggle between the opposing forces at Albany. The other Railway shares were generally weaker than yesterday, Chicago and Rock Island and Reading being the exceptions. The former closed 63⅛@¼; Reading, 38, with a good request for both. Galena fell off to 59 ₩ cent. ex-dividend, the transfers closing to-day. Illinois Central shares steady, at 56½ ₩ cent., while part of the rapid advance in the Bonds of the Company was lost. The rise of 4 ₩ cent. induced new sellers, and the latest sales were at 87 ₩ cent., seller 60 days, and 87½ cash. Panama yielded another half ₩ cent., closing 129½@¾ in the afternoon. The bids for Cleveland and Toledo were firm, though only a small business was done. Pacific shares were barely steady, and the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania shares less firm. In State Stocks nothing of importance was done, prices continuing steady. The Railway Ronds were held rather firm, with the exception of the Illinois Centrals, just referred to, and the bids for some of the Eries improved ½@1 ₩ cent. All the New-York Central Bonds were wanted at full prices, and sales of the 6 ₩ cents. at 91 and of the 7 ₩ cents. of 1876 at 103½ ₩ cent. The Federal Stocks a fraction weaker. The general market late in the afternoon, on the appearance of a better demand for New-York Central, assumed a steadier tone than is manifested on the printed list of sales.

The *Baltic* made a fine run from Aspinwall. The steamer on the Pacific side, with which she connected, left San Francisco on 5th inst., and the whole run was made in 19 days and 4 hours. The new Vanderbilt steamer *Champion* sailed at the same time from San Francisco, and is distanced in speed by the old line. This would seem to end all present hope of bringing up the Vanderbilt opposition to the time of the old line, with or without new steamers on the Atlantic side. There was much interest felt in the result of the present trial of the *Champion*, and the difference in time at Panama is not yet known, as she had not arrived when the *Baltic* left Aspinwall.

Our San Francisco files by the *Baltic* contain the full returns of the Gold trade and general commerce of that port for 1859, of which an abstract was furnished some days since through our overland dispatches. We copy as follows:

Export of Gold to	1857.	1858.	1859.
New-York	$35,287,778	$35,578,236	$39,831,937 32
England	9,347,748	9,265,739	3,910,840 37
New-Orleans	244,000	313,000	314,500 00
Panama	410,929	299,265	279,949 28
China	2,993,264	1,916,007	3,100,755 68
Sandwich Islands	86,803	98,672	142,190 00
Manila	278,900	49,975	26,200 00
Australia	32,000	631	——
Mexico	41,500	14,500	——
Chili	33,479	11,500	——
Society Islands	——	2,000	——
Japan	——	——	34,000 00
Other countries	220,296	500	——
Total	$48,976,696	$47,548,025	$47,740,462 65

The imports of treasure were:

F'm Mexico	$2,431,021 27	F'm Australia	$4,885 00
From Chili	14,852 00	F'm Sand'ich Is.	28,785 96

Total for 1859 ..... $2,478,544 23
Total for 1858 ..... 2,323,501 49

The value of exports of merchandise was:

Australia	$660,434 86	Islands in Pacific	$3,014 00
British Columb.	1,176 136 88	Japan	514 00
Central America	143 638 68	Mexico	693 665 88
China	250,731 72	New-York	1,315,662 00
Chili	341,441 79	Peru	161,858 12
England	29,100 00	Russian Posses'ns	74,145 32
East Indies	20,864 40	Sandwich Islands	378,937 35
France	9,350 00	Society Islands	52,605 08

Total 1859 ..... $5 308,937 00
Total 1858 ..... 4,896,839 00

Paid on Freights from		Paid on Freights from	
New-York	$2,098,203 96	England	$286,752 50
Boston	869,340 72	France	153,784 78
Baltimore	42 714 06	Germany	46,163 00
Philadelphia	27,600 83	Japan	7,500 00
Newcastle, Me.	2,680 00	Mexico	83,297 00
New-Orleans	9,000 00	Peru	11,865 60
Australia & New South Wales.	80,960 60	Islands in Pacific	400 00
Brazil	29,588 00	Russian Asia and N. West Posses.	38,485 00
Central Amer'a	464,378 00	Sandwich Isla's.	27,893 01
Chile	27,457 00	Society Islands	46,922 00
China	258,945 14	British Columbia	12,862 00
East Indies	134,573 00		

Total in 1859 ..... $4,751,319 20
Total in 1858 ..... 3 761,708 00

Excess of freight paid in 1859 ..... $989,611 20

The deposits and coinage at the United States Branch Mint:

	Gold Deposits.	Total Coinage.
1858—oz	964 700 93	$17,422,450
1859—oz	699,693 02	13,241,600
Decrease—oz	265,097 91	$4,180,850

Mr. George K. Sistaire, No. 50 Exchange-place, advertises to purchase the old outstanding claims against the Republic of Texas. The time for the presentation of these claims will shortly expire by limitation.

Holders of Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Bonds are requested to sign the agreement, at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 28 Cliff-street. See advertisement.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the third week in January, are:

1860	$54,180
1859	34,567
Increase	$19,613

The earnings for three weeks are $141,056 55, against $134,096 30 for the entire month of January, 1856, and $130,060 99 for 1858.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent.

The February interest of the Chicago and Northwestern Road will be paid at the American Exchange Bank.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Bros.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@—⅜
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅞@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ⅜
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	3¼@3½
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1½@ —
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1 @ —
Canada	½@ ¾
Missouri	3 @ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	84	90
120 acre warrants, per acre	66	73
160 acre warrants, per acre	66	73

SPECIE.

Silver.			
Mexican Dols.	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Spanish Qrs. each.	23@ —
Five-franc pieces.	93@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 ₽oz.	1 27@ —
		Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@4 86
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty francs	3 84@ —
Prussian Thalers.	71@ —	Ten thaler pieces	7 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 84@ —	Spanish Doub'n.	16 30@16 40
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'n.	15 70@15 75
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04½@—	Gold.—Am. Old.	6c. prem.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Flour quiet; sales 3,000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; sales 1,000 bushels; red, $1 34@$1 35; white, $1 50. Corn dull; sales 5,000 bushels; yellow, at 75c. Whisky steady at 24c.@25c.

Mobile, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, at 10⅞c. for middling; sales of last three days, 12,500 bales. Freights—To Liverpool, 11-32d.; to Havre, 1⅛c.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Flour quiet, but firm; Howard-street, $5 50; City Mills and Ohio held at $5 37@$5 50. Wheat dull and drooping; sales 3,000 bushels red, at $1 23@$1 28; white, $1 30@$1 45. Corn active and steady; yellow, 68c.@70c.; white, 72c.@74c. Pork steady; Mess, $17 25@$17 50. Whisky active and lower; sales at 24c.@24½c. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Provisions steady; nothing doing in Mess Pork. Whisky dull at 21c.@21½c. Flour quiet. Wheat firm. Corn dull at 51c.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Cotton—Sales to-day 12,000 bales, at unchanged quotations. Molasses held at 39½c. Flour buoyant, at $5 90 for Superfine. Mess Pork firm, at $16. Cotton Freights to Liverpool, by three British ships, taken 9-16d.

Exchanges.

Mobile, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@½ discount. Exchange on London, 60 days, 7@7½ premium.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Havana mail for the *De Soto* closes on Friday, Jan. 27, at 11½ o'clock, A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
John Bell	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Teutonia	Feb. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Circassian	Feb. 2	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of Manches'r.	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Feb. 8	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Jan. 4	Liverpool	New-York
John Bell	Jan. 4	Glasgow	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
City of Manchester	Jan. 11	Glasgow	New-York
America	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
North American	Jan. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Jan. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Wa hingt'n.	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Arago	Feb. 7	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
De Soto	Jan. 27	New-York	Ha. & N. O.
Quaker City	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 5 09 | Moon sets.... 8 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 57 | Gov. Island 10 46 | Hell Gate....12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlow & Heineken; Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Parkersburgh, Powell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Octorara, Fowler, South Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Ship M. Angelo, Carlton, New-Orleans, N. H. Brighton.

Barks Dublin, Huntly, Portland, Simpson & Mayhew; N. Place, Dicks, Acapulco, N. Place.

Brigs Judge Hathaway, Lancaster, Sagua le Grand, Nesmith & Son; Nancy, Godfrey, Aspinwall, R. P. Buck & Co.; Atlantic, Merrill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schooners T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, master; Blanch, Cox, Frankfort, J. S. Whitney & Co.; D. Williams, Hopkins, Baltimore, R. B. Buck & Co.; T. G. Bunker, Cooper, Mobile, ——; Gun Rock, Mitchell, Arroya, Miller & Houghton; E. R. Bennett, Irving, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; New-Jersey, Van Name, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Village Gem, Hinckley, Alexandria, H. Underwood; Matchless, Hinckley, Jacmel, Kunard & Co.; Surprise, Cole, Charleston, Dolner & Potter; Eliza Williams, Taylor, Fernandina, M. T. Runyan & Co.; F. Bell, Robinson, Key West, Benner & Deake; M. Waring, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Princess, Baker Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. Grice, Rogers, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbach; F. A. Hawkins, Mayo, Elizabethport Brett, Son & Co.; Brilliant, McConnell, Yarmouth, Thomas James; Osprey, Smith, Washington, ——.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Australia, Spencer, Liverpool Dec. 1, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Dec. 31, John Dillon fell from topsail yard on deck and was instantly killed. Jan. 5, Cornelius Cain fell overboard from the forecastle and was lost, blowing very hard at the time. The A. experienced nothing but westerly gales on the passage. Was 20 ds. between lon. 8 and 50, lat. 44 and 51. In lat. 45 40, lon. 46, saw three large icebergs.

Ship Helene, (Russ.,) Raschen, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 38 passengers to Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark Lycurgus, (Sic.,) Costa, Palermo 48 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Had heavy W. and N. W. weather on the coast.

Brig Conquest, Jensen, Angostura Dec. 24, and from the bar 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Edward Bech. Has experienced heavy gales from the westward. Dec. 29, in the Orinoco River, saw brig William Wilson, hence for Angostura. Jan. 2, in the River, saw brig Dolphin. Jan. 15, lat. 33 56, lon. 70 32, passed brig A. Peters by the wind, stng. eastward.

Brig Mary Staples, (of Westport,) Chase, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master. Experienced heavy weather off Hatteras.

Brig Olive, (of Machias,) Stevens, Philadelphia 3 ds., with lumber, bd. to Portsmouth, N. H., put into this port for a harbor.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Parker, Cornwallis, N. S., 9 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Brig Sea Foam, Boreham, Rio Hache Jan. 9, with fustic, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Wm. S. Tisdale, Fournier, Camp Pinkney, Ga., 5 ds., with naval stores to George M. Smith.

Schr. Louisa Walsh, Paine, Eastport 12 ds. with laths to master.

Schr. Franklin, Hunt, Lubec 12 ds., with fish and plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Benjamin, Crubb, Lubec 12 ds., with plaster and fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Mayo, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. T. P. Howes, Mason, Boston 4 ds., with linseed to Samuel Judd.

Schr. Alice Mowe, (of Eastport,) Pike, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 1, via Charleston 19th inst., where she put in leaky, with logwood, coffee, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Harksen, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c.

Schr. Stellaman, (Br.,) Ford, Halifax 10 ds., with barley to master.

Schr. George Edwards, Baker, Newcastle, Del., 2 ds., with corn to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. Sarah Minge, Weaver, Philadelphia 2 ds., with corn.

Schr. S. M. Aikin, Allen, Milton, Del., 2 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Hewitt, Camden, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Dorcas Ireland, ——, Boston 13 ds., linseed.

Schr. Nancy J. Bacon, Gage, Fall River.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Kelley, Nantucket 4 ds., with oil.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—During the day from S. W. to N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Jura, (Br.,) for Liverpool. Ships Lalla Rookh, for Nassau; Judith, for New Orleans; Cultivator, for Liverpool. Barks Joseph Fish, for Cardenas; Alexina, for Savannah; Laura, of and for Bremen; Union, of and for Bremen; Penguin, for Hong Kong; Antagonist, for Sydney, N. S. W. Also, steamships Nashville, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.; Chesapeake, for Baltimore. Ship Jumna, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 25, sunset.—No vessels in sight. Wind fresh, W. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 25, sunset.—One brig in the Eastern Offing, bd. in. Wind fresh, N. W. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 25, sunset.—One ship (in tow) going up the Swash Channel, no signals. Steamship Jura, for Liverpool, passed out over the Bar at 9.50 A. M., and ship Cultivator, for do., at 12:10 P. M. Wind fresh, N. W. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 25, sunset.—One ship (in tow) near the Hook, bd. in. Bark Penguin, for Hong Kong, passed down the Narrows at 12:50 P. M. Wind fresh, N. W. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Arr. ships Hydra, Parker, from Calcutta; Isaiah Crowell, Turner, ditto; bark Julius Cammert, Bucknam, from Charleston. Below—ship Asterion, from Manilla.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Arr. ships J. W. Bourne, from Rio de Janeiro; Celestial Empire, Epaminondas, and Chatsworth, from Liverpool; Regulus, from Boston; barks Linden, Ramsgate, and Cochituate, from Havre; Indian Queen, from New-York; ship Archer put back in distress.

NORFOLK, Jan. 25.—The sloop-of-war Richmond will be launched to-morrow morning.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 25.—The ship White Swallow has arr. here, 80 ds. from McKean's Island. The brig Crawford, from Sombrero, has arrived.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Arr. brig Justina, Bandel, from Sombrero 12th, with guano; left schrs. S. P. Cushing and War Eagle, for Hampton Roads, to sail next day. Also arr., brig Muscovado, from Demerara 8th; left brig Princeton, for New-York; saw, 21st, bark Louisa Bliss, but was unable to speak her.

Miscellaneous.

Apalachicola, Jan. 24.—The Am. bark Gleaner, loading at this port for Amsterdam, took fire in her lower hold, last night, at the anchorage. She had on board 1,370 bales of cotton, of which 100 on deck was saved. Her hatchways were secured and vessel scuttled in 18 feet of water.—(By telegraph to Robert Mackie, Esq., agent for Lloyds.)

Spoken, &c.

Magician—brig, (Br.,) which sld from Rio Hache Jan. 6 for Liverpool, Jan. 15, off Crooked Island.

Searsville—schr., from Boston for Philadelphia, by steamtug Huntress, Jan. 24, 20 miles east of the Highlands.

Foreign Ports.

At Angostura, Dec. 24, brig Carlos, Henrica, Von Borgen for New-York unc.; also, Br. gun-boat Skipjack, from Trinidad.

At Rio Hache, Jan. 9, brigs Freeman, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Margaret, (Br.,) Hilton, for Boston; St. Vincent, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; or as cook in a private family, or boarding house; wages $8 to $9. Also a regular waitress and chambermaid; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

LOST—ONE CHESTNUT HORSE, AND A WHITE horse with a sorrel mane, from the stable of D. L. ORMSBY & SON, No. 255 16th st., on the occasion of the fire on yesterday morning. A suitable reward will be paid for their return.